FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

USSR 'Will Not Allow' Neutron Bomb Superiority AA 1
[Semeyko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar]
USSR Seeks 'Commonsense' FRG Reply on Missile Plan AA 2
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 10 Mar]
Pershing Fire Confirms Danger of Missiles in FRG AA 5
[Ponomarev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Mar]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Pakistani, U.S. Stances on Aircraft Hijacking Hit CC 1
Kharkov Comments CC 1
Losev Comments CC 1
West Scored for Delayed Reply to CPSU Proposals CC 2
'Deafness to Voice of Reason' [Baratov] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Savenchenko Scores U.S. Aid to Afghan 'Ruffians' A 1
CIA Given 'Free Hand' in 'Acts of Terror' [Biryukov] A 1
NEDELYA Comments on Reagan's Top CIA Appointees A 2
[Laptev, Semenov, No 10]

CHINA

USSR-PRC Protocol Signed To Safeguard Navigation B 1
China Continues 'Double-Faced' Policy Toward Burma B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Casey's Trip To 'Coordinate' U.S.-Japanese Spying C 1
Japan, USSR Sign Third Timber Agreement in Moscow [(Dunayev)] C 1
Souring of Japan-PRC Economic Relations Reported [Zatsepin] C 2
Chon Tu-hwan 'Suits' U.S., PRC, Japan as President C 3
[Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 3 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Communique on Fischer Visit to Poland Noted F 1
Miners International Head on TU Ties, Poland F 1
Further on Celebrations Marking GDR Army Jubilee F 2
Moscow Ceremony [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Mar] F 2
GDR Moscow Embassy Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar] F 3
Czechoslovakia, USSR Sign Oil Delivery Contract F 4
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 11 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Skachkov Meets Ulusu, Holds Talks in Ankara G 1
Small Countries Drawn into Military Preparations G 1
Giscard d'Estaing Favors International Dialogue G 2
Tikhonov Receives New FRG Envoy Meyer-Landrut [DPA] G 2
Former U.S. President Ford Arrives in Bonn G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Comment on Arab Support for Peace Proposals [Zlatorunskiy] H 1
Al-Asad Cited on Camp David, Muslim Brotherhood [PRAVDA 10 Mar] H 2
Iran's Amir-Entezam To Face Trail Next Week H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mozambique, Zambian Papers Cited on CIA Activity J 1
U.S., S. Africa Accused of Subversion in Africa [Belkin] J 1
Tanzanian Official Interviewed on 'Tensions' J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Marines Participation in El Salvador Reported [PRAVDA 9 Mar] K 1
CPSU Sends Greetings to Venezuelan Communist Party [PRAVDA 5 Mar] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

26TH CPSU CONGRESS

IZVESTIYA Editorial Reviews Work of Congress [7 Mar] P 1
Press Reports Activities, Comments of Delegates P 7
Tikhonov-KWP Delegates Meet [PRAVDA 5 Mar] P 7
Afghan Ziray Interviewed [ZA RUBEZHOM No 9] P 8
Egyptian CP's Kamil Comments [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Feb] P 10
Zhivkov Visit to Art Show [PRAVDA 4 Mar] P 10
SED Delegation in Leningrad [LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Mar] P 11
PRAVDA Reports Departure of Foreign Guests [5 Mar] P 12

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Delivers Report at Moscow Aktiv Meeting R 1
Rashidov Delivers Report to Uzbek Party Aktiv R 1

USSR 'WILL NOT ALLOW' NEUTRON BOMB SUPERIORITY

LD111137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by L. Semeyko, candidate of military sciences: "Sword of Damocles of the Neutron Weapon"]

[Excerpts] The world is indignant at the Pentagon's sinister new plans. Soon after the Republican administration began its activity its plans for "neutron arms upgrading" became known. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has again proclaimed the idea of creating neutron weapons and deploying them in Europe.

To all appearances the neutron weapon is assigned a dual role. To the Pentagon strategists' way of thinking it could become the most preferable means of escalating a conflict. It is believed that it would be considerably easier not only to initiate but also to halt a conflict itself ("on U.S. terms" of course) at the "neutron" and not the nuclear stage because the neutron weapon is allegedly less destructive. But such calculations are both illusory and dangerous. The use of the neutron weapon would be a terrible prelude to an unrestricted nuclear catastrophe which, incidentally, even the Pentagon cannot fail to acknowledge. The champions of the neutron weapon assert that it would be the most reliable means of combating enemy tank groupings in order to prevent them from "reaching the English Channel and thus "save European civilization."

But, first, no one, as is well known, is threatening the English Channel. As for "European civilization," it is precisely the U.S. neutron weapon, like U.S. nuclear "Euromissiles," which could jeopardize it. And here you involuntarily recall the recent story of the 52 U.S. hostages in Iran. While still continuing to use this story to fuel an anti-Iranian campaign and prepare actions hostile to Iran, Washington would at the same time, with its nuclear and neutron weapon operations, like to turn hundreds of millions (!) of West Europeans into hostages. One objective of the "Euromissiles" and now the neutron weapon is to make Western Europe the target for a destructive retialiatory strike and remove the United States from the firing line: A nuclear conflict would allegedly be "merely regional" and, moreover, "limited." But calculations aimed at avoiding retaliation are unfounded, and those engaged in seeking a "favorable" way out of a nuclear and neutron adventure should remember this.

To all appearances the present Pentagon chief has not found it that hard to resurrect the neutron syndrome. As president, Carter, under pressure from the world public, decided to "defer production" of the barbaric weapon. However, it was he who sanctioned the production of the "main components" of neutron munitions. And that says it all. The "main components" are in hand, matters will not be held up by details. Moreover, as the Washington POST reported, Pentagon representatives stated in Congress last year: "If production of the neutron weapon is sanctioned before mid-1981 the grond forces will be able to set up production in accordance with the schedule outlined before Carter deferred the matter."

The present administration thus sees its task mainly as "consulting" with its allies or more simply prevailing upon them. It is not for nothing that it was Weinberger again who stated that "this problem may be discussed at the spring meeting of NATO countries' defense ministers."

The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN attests that representatives of a number of West European governments agree that "the U.S. plans are a threat to security in Europe."

As yet it is hard to say how the attempts the Pentagon is newly undertaking to dangle the Sword of Damocles of the neutron weapon over the European countries will end.

One thing is clear: Neither with the aid of nuclear missiles nor with the aid of neutron warheads will the United States acquire military superiority. The Soviet Union will not allow it. The necessary countermeasures will be taken. Back in December 1977 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated: "The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the creation of the neutron bomb.... But if this bomb is created in the West--created against us, as everyone is aware--the USSR will not remain a passive onlooker. We will be faced with the need to respond to this challenge with a view to safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and their allies and friends."

From the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed that we will not initiate production of the neutron weapon unless it appears in other states and we are prepared to conclude an agreement banning this weapon once and for all.

Back in 1978 the Soviet Union together with a number of other socialist countries submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft convention of the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons. It is perfectly understandable that the conclusion of such a convention would be a fundamental solution to the problem. However, the White House's response was the decision on "separate" production of the "main components" of the barbaric weapon. Now the new administratin to all appearances intends to go further, renouncing Carter's "halfway" decision. Renouncing it in favor of another spiral of the neutron-nuclear arms race. The neutron "itch" is proving stronger than commonsense in Washington. And that is fraught with pernicious consequences for peace and the peoples' security. That is why a resolute "no!" to neutron death is resounding increasingly loudly in all European countries.

USSR SEEKS 'COMMONSENSE' FRG REPLY ON MISSILE PLAN

LD111553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Mikhaylov: "Bonn Anomaly"]

[Text] Bonn, March--Several customers were sitting at the counter of a roadside restaurant on the highway leading from the Ruhr. A television screen was flickering in one corner. It was 1900 hours--time for the latest news broadcast. It began with news from Moscow--rare for these parts. The announcer, shown against the background of a map of the Soviet Union, reported that "at the congress of Soviet communists L.I. Brezhnev advocated the continuation of detente and proposed freezing missile armaments in Europe and holding a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting."

The extremely brief report made an unexpected impression, people who had so far been strangers suddenly began to talk animatedly about how "the ground is cracking under the weight of weapons" and "nothing good can come of squabbling," and "no harm ever came of negotiations."

A similar effect from the news from Moscow was to be observed recently at all "levels" of West German society. For over 6 months now waves of anticommunism have been sweeping here, to the Rhine, from across the Atlantic. They have raised the dregs of the past from the West German "bottom." Tension has mounted. Many people here asked whether Moscow would let itself be provoked by the bellicose cries from Washington, whether it would lose interest in detente. The 26th CPSU Congress dispelled such doubts, strengthened the waverers and refuted the false prophets. "Over Moscow at least," the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes, "the sky is clear of the gunpowder smoke clouding the view of realities and necessities."

Under the influence of Moscow's calm, confident voice, the West's slide toward confrontation has been halted. The rapidly spreading popularity of the detailed peace program with which Soviet communists have presented mankind has silenced those who had turned their imprecations against detente into daily prayers. The flow of calls to build up military strength has also abated.

The complex of measures proposed in Moscow for normalizing relations between the USSR and the United States has been assessed particularly highly here.

Bonn's interest in this dialogue increased particularly after Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt's visit to Moscow last summer. However, the situation was soon complicated again. Early this year Washington announced the temporary halting of all disarmament talks. And now official Bonn is glad even of the indefinite reply which the U.S. administration has given to the Soviet initiative with regard to renewing the dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

"L.I. Brezhnev's proposals," the Social Democratic Party's weekly newspaper VORWAERTS noted in an editorial, "constitute an appeal to Western governments to display a serious approach to the use of all the real opportunities for agreement." Now, the newspaper adds, "Washington is required to give a clear and convincing sign that it is ready for talks."

So far, however, there has been no clear and convincing sign, and for that reason anticipatory nervousness is mounting in the capital on the Rhine. The falsely interpreted "Atlantic solidarity" has already become a noose round the FRG's neck. The NATO decision imposed on the country to deploy new medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe now appears even to the uninitiated as a dangerous attempt to disrupt the military balance in Eruope.

The statement by the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] chairman after the emergency session of the party's board devoted to the expanding movement against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe shows how unsure Bonn is of its trans-Atlantic patron. To the question of whether the Social Democrats, obediently following behind Washington, would again let the new historical opportunity slip to do everything for their part to deflect war from German soil, W. Brandt replied: "The SPD board has so far been unable to adopt a stance with regard to already determined and possible trends in U.S. policy on security questions. We have reckoned that it is better to give ourselves a break during which, if we succeed, it will be easier than it is now to comprehend the specific expression of U.S. policy...."

It is becoming increasingly difficult for Bonn to understand Washington. This is confirmed by the present visit to Washington by Federal Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. On the eve of the visit the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER warned that "very real difficulties caused by the present state of relations between the two governments and Washington's fears regarding the growth of anti-U.S. feelings in the FRG" awaited Genscher in the U.S. capital.

In the clutches of NATO decisions, right up to the start of the 26th CPSU Congress Bonn had placed the blame for the FRG's participation in fueling the arms race on the USSR. However, the Soviet proposals presented to the world from the congress rostrum were so specific and all-embracing that it became far more difficult than before to ascribe to the Soviet Union the features of U.S. policy. The initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU noted, are filled "with content giving diplomats a basis for work."

After the new Soviet proposals had become the first subject for examination at a session of the cabinet of ministers, it was announced here that the FRG Government welcomed the Soviet Union's newly confirmed readiness to continue Soviet-U.S. dialogue and strategic nuclear arms limitation talks.

However, on the question of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons on European territory, which directly affects the FRG, the ruling parties slipped into the positions of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc: The Soviet proposal for a moratorium was declared to be "unacceptable."

The government justified its hasty negative response by alleging that in West Europe there is "no counterweight to the Soviet strategic nuclear warheads" and therefore a moratorium for the duration of the talks would be "a reinforcement of the existing imbalance."

Here, however, the fact that according to FRG Government figures cited in the Defense Ministry's "White Book" 386 nuclear-armed missiles with a range in excess of 1,000 km are already deployed on FRG territory alone was passed over in silence. According to other reports prepared at Harvard University there are 1,428 nuclear missile launchers in the FRG with missiles with a range in excess of 1,000 km. And how are we to treat the 6,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in the FRG (according to some figures there are 8,000 of these warheads)? Or what about the 512 nuclear warheads mounted on strategic missiles which can be launched from four submarines under NATO command?

"In just a few minutes," STERN magazine reported recently in a review entitled "The FRG--A Secret Nuclear Power," "the Bundeswehr and U.S. troops can launch against preprogrammed targets warheads with a total yield equal to 36 billion tons of conventional explosive."

And so the FRG Defense Ministry not only has not denied these reports on the concentration of stockpiles of mass destruction weapons on West German territory but, on the contrary, has initiated an investigation in connection with charging the magazine with "divulging a military secret."

When Bonn rejects with a rush, as they say, the proposals to halt arms growth, we can think only one thing: People on the Rhine are again inclining toward capitulation to their transatlantic partner, who is demanding that come what may preparation be continued for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe.

Pressure in this direction is proceeding along many channels. As has already frequently happened before, unfairly juggled "intelligence" is put into circulation to justify this preparation. Social Democrat parliamentarians engaged in foreign policy questions and security problems were recently invited to Bonn's Defense Ministry. There Bundeswehr generals inundated them with "new information" regarding Soviet armaments which they had "just obtained from the Pentagon." This information increased the number of medium-range missiles by 50 percent compared with data published just 2 weeks before.

The West German generals are exerting increasing influence on the formation of policy in Bonn. STERN magazine reported that, in addition to the projected deployment of U.S. nuclear missile systems, the Bundeswehr is counting on obtaining for itself Pershing II missiles "making it possible to strike targets deep inside the Soviet Union." The Bundeswehr ground forces commander distributed to members of Parliament a special letter containing threats and entreaties that under no circumstances should they limit armaments.

On tracing the entire history of the West German Government's attitude to problems of military detente, one can see a certain anomaly. People here support every proposal if it is a case of arms limitation in other countries. But when the matter affects the FRG directly, a resolute "no" immediately issues from Bonn. That is what is happening now: All proposals concerning the reduction of the strategic weapons deployed in the USSR and the United States are welcomed with cries of approval on the Rhine. But when it is proposed to halt for the duration of the talks the stockpiling of nuclear forces in West Europe, that is, on FRG territory, Bonn adopts an insulted and injured pose.

Is the Federal Government's statement regarding the "unacceptability" of the idea of halting the buildup of strategic nuclear potential in Europe a definitive one? A government spokesman has said that "study of the Soviet proposals in all their details is not yet complete." I should like to think that commonsense will still prevail since it is obvious--and many people in Bonn understand this--that the deployment of new U.S. missiles targeted against the USSR on FRG territory cannot fail to reflect on Soviet-West German relations.

Bonn, and indeed the entire country, welcomed with great satisfaction the generally positive assessment of the development of ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG. In the past decade a considerable useful contribution has been made to the cause of detente in Europe, and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries have expanded. In brief, there is something to safeguard, there is an opportunity to act in the interests of strengthening European security and international cooperation. This is what must be primarily considered.

PERSHING FIRE CONFIRMS DANGER OF MISSILES IN FRG

LD111147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Col M. Ponomarev: "An Ominous Incident"]

[Text] Western news agencies have carried an alarming report that a Pershing 1A missile launcher exploded in the vicinity of the West German city of Althutte. By comparing the AP, REUTER and AFP accounts it is possible to piece together a general picture of this ominous incident. It happened as a Pershing 1A missile was being moved from one district to another. The tractor burst into flames in transit. The flames spread to the launcher and the missile on it. There was an explosion. According to the reports, no serious damage or casualties resulted from the explosion. But the inhabitants of a nearby settlement were quickly evacuated and the area was sealed off by U.S. soldiers.

Such a reaction by the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe is itself testimony to the danger posed by a missile launcher fire. Moreover, this is by no means an isolated case. In 1980 alone there were three disasters involving U.S. nuclear weapons. In September a B-52 strategic bomber carrying as many as 30 nuclear bombs burst into flames after being prepared for take-off at the Grand Forks U.S. Air Force Base. The same month, as a result of the explosion of a Titan II ICBM at a launch site in the vicinity of Little Rock (Arkansas) the missile's warhead was thrown a great distance from a launch silo and damaged in the process. And in October an FB-111 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons crashed off the U.S. east coast.

On this occasion, the Western agencies claim, the missile had no nuclear warhead. But it might have had: If that had been the case, the possible consequences of a launcher fire are scarcely imaginable. This U.S. missile incident was a further reminder to the West German, and not just the West German, public of the threat posed by the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on FRG territory. This threat is further increased by the decision foisted by Washington onto its NATO partners to deploy around 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany and a number of other countries in the bloc. In this connection the FRG public has already drawn attention to the fact that 108 new Pershing II nuclear missiles are to be deployed in the FRG in the very same place where Pershing 1A missiles like the one which exploded and nearly led to a horrific disaster are at present deployed. This explosion reaffirmed the complete validity of earlier warnings on the dangers of the NATO decisions to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. "The implementation of NATO's decisions," A. Mechtersheimer, a prominent German scientist and public figure and former Bundeswehr lieutenant colonel, wrote recently in the magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, "poses a letal threat to the FRG population."

Is there a way of averting that threat? There is. It is pointed out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "We propose," he said, "that a moratorium now be agreed on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile devices by NATO and the USSR, that is, that the existing level of such devices, including of course U.S. forward-based nuclear devices in this region, be frozen both quantitatively and qualitatively." All progressive mankind sees the implementation of this proposal as a sure way of consolidating the security of the peoples of Europe and sparing them ominous incidents like the one which occurred in the vicinity of the West German city of Althutte.

PAKISTANI, U.S. STANCES ON AIRCRAFT HIJACKING HIT

Kharkov Comments

LD111430 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The persons who hijacked a Pakistani airliner with more than a hundred passengers on board, today extended by thirty hours the deadline for a reply by Islamabad to their demands for the release of certain political prisoners. They called this deadline "the last ultimatum" and said they would take "drastic measures" if their demands were turned down.

It is for nine days now that this seizure of a plane and related circumstances have been agitating the world. Every unbiassed person who is worried about the lives of people, who have found themselves in the difficult position of hostages, has an opportunity of comparing facts, rather indicative ones, relating to this serious incident. These facts show for instance that the Afghan side took a deeply humanitarian stand in connection with this incident. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in whose territory the plane first landed, did everything in its power to ensure the safety of the passengers, to avert a tragedy and to facilitate a settlement of the problem between the hijackers of the Boeing and Pakistani representatives.

A part of passengers--women, children, and the sick--were released as a result of efforts taken by the Afghan authorities, and this was highly appreciated by all honest people.

But Islamabad did not wish to acknowledge the humaneness of the actions of the Afghan authorities and their goodneighbourly stand. On the contrary, it tried to use the act of hijacking for further stepping up a hostile campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and for a greater onslaught on the opposition forces in Pakistan proper. It is precisely these days that the Pakistani authorities began a new wave of arrests among members of the "movement for the restoration of democracy". To discredit the opposition forces and especially the influential Pakistani people's party, which was formerly headed by Prime Minister Bhutto, who was executed by the regime, the authorities accused its members of "stealing and hijacking the plane" although the leadership of the party emphatically rebutted these accusations.

Syria in whose territory the plane landed after it left Kabul on March 9, displayed, for its part, maximum good will in its striving to solve this dangerous problem. Official sources in Islamabad admitted that it was as a result of today's radio conversation between Syria representatives and the hijackers that the latter extended the deadline of their ultimatum. And there were some people who wished very much--and they did not conceal this--that a tragedy would take place on Syrian soil, that it would occur in the territory of a country, an active participant of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

There is one more fact which cannot go unnoticed. Washington which tried to shift the responsibility for the safety of the passengers of the hijacked plane to the Afghan side and even to--the Soviet Union, did nothing for a positive solution of the problem. On the contrary, it picked this moment to announce the end of preparations for the beginning of shipments of a large batch of American arms to Pakistan, arms intended both for the anti-Afghan gangs and for suppressing the democratic forces in Pakistan.

Losev Comments

LD120020 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The Pakistan plane, Boeing-720, hijacked from Peshawar recently, has landed and is still at the Damascus airfield. Sergey Losev makes this comment:

Before arriving in Damascus, the plane had been at the Kabul airfield for 6 days. The persistent and selfless efforts of the Afghan Government helped to prevent the developments there from taking a dramatic turn. The hijackers were stopped from carrying out their sinister plan to blow up the plane. Thanks to the efforts of the Afghan authorities, some of the passengers--women, children and the sick--were released. Those who remained aboard and those who were set free thanked the Afghan Government for the assistance rendered to them. In the light of this, one can qualify as most improper the claims by the Ziaul Haq government, and by certain American circles, that the Afghan authorities took advantage of the situation to meet their own political ends. Moreover, the American State Department made an absolutely inadmissible and absurd attempt to link the Kabul incident with a certain responsibility of the Soviet Union. Facts indicate that if someone wanted to use the incident for its [as heard] own political purposes it definitely was not the Soviet Union or Afghanistan.

The Pakistani officials who had arrived in Kabul for talks with the hijackers were provided with all the facilities necessary for their mission. But this mission was hampered to a large degree by the behavior of the Islamabad authorities. Instead of concentrating all of their energy on a settlement of the incident and the safety of the hostages, they kept delaying direct negotiations and making unfounded demands to the Afghan side. One gets the impression that certain circles in Islamabad and Washington were willing to make the Kabul airfield the site of a tragedy involving the passengers of the hijacked plane. They seem to have wanted that tragedy to become a sort of malicious contribution to the slanderous anti-Afghan campaign. On instructions from Islamabad, the Pakistani officials interrupted the talks with the hijackers at the most crucial moment, thus jeopardizing the lives of the passengers and the crew. The Afghan Government realized that under the circumstances further detention of the plane at the Kabul airfield could be disastrous and permitted the plane to take off for Damascus. Both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have always abided strictly by their commitments taken under the convention of the international civil aviation [as heard]. They are against hijacking, against endangering the lives of the passengers. It would be absurd to claim the opposite or just lecture other countries, as the American State Department did in connection with the incident.

It would be appropriate to recall at this point that none other than the American administration continues to give shelter to the two hijackers, the father and son Brazinskas, who seized a Soviet plane and killed one of its flight attendants. It is the American authorities who are encouraging international terrorism and have actually made it a state policy. One example is President Reagan's pledge given in an interview to the ABC company to expand American arms deliveries to terrorist groups being sent to Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory to carry out subversion and killings there.

WEST CRITICIZED FOR DELAYED REPLY TO CPSU PROPOSALS

LD111438 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 11 Mar, TASS--Representatives of socialist countries criticised, and with good reason, the tactics of obstruction and delay used lately by certain Western countries at the Madrid meeting.

It has been learned in journalistic circles that at today's plenary meeting the delegates of certain NATO countries tried, by untenable arguments, to justify the delay of an answer to the new Soviet peace initiatives. Thus the British delegate said that the West needs not reply to the Soviet proposal for extending the confidence -building measures and, distorting the essence of this proposal, continued to insist that the question of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe should be decided only on the basis of the French proposal.

Speaking at the meeting J. Petran, the leader of the Hungarian delegation, supported the Soviet peace initiatives which open the way to businesslike, constructive talks and to taking a decision of the central issue of calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

He wondered why the West had not responded to these proposals. Certain countries, the Hungarian delegate said, artificially hamper the solution of a number of other issues on which certain progress has already been achieved in editorial groups.

The Soviet delegation explained at the meeting concrete aspects of the Soviet proposals and said it was time for the West to give a definite answer to them.

'Deafness to Voice of Reason'

LD092120 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 9 Mar 81

["Pretending Deafness on the Atlantic Coasts"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Baratov writes:

"Everything possible must be done to rescue the peoples from the threat of a nuclear war and to preserve peace on earth," this is how Leonid Brezhnev, characterised the main aim of the new Soviet foreign-policy proposals in the report to the 26th CPSU congress.

What will be the answer of the West to the new Soviet peace initiatives, what will be its reaction? At present, this question is still being discussed in the world press. The statement in many countries received with great interest the report of Leonid Brezhnev, noting the realistic and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to resolving topical international problems. But different was the reaction of the militarist circles of the West, especially of the leaders of the military departments of the United States and the NATO countries.

U.S. Admiral William Crow, NATO forces commander in southern Europe, in an interview with the NEWSWEEK magazine on Sunday spoke about a "dangerous upsetting of the military balance," in favour of the USSR and called for beefing up the NATO's southern flank.

These militaristic appeals were immediately echoed on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, by the British Defence Secretary John Nott. He demanded that the Western alliance be further strengthened "to rebuff the Soviet threat around the world."

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking on Sunday on the CBS television, said it was important that "there is indeed a new resolve in America." What kind of a new resolve is meant? The televiewers perhaps felt intrigued. Perhaps, voices of reason prevailed in Washington and they decided to discontinue the wasteful arms race? But the following words of the Pentagon's boss set the record straight: By "a new resolve" Caspar Weinberger meant "regaining the strength" which formerly used to be in the possession of the United States.

Thus, the Pentagon and the NATO leaders are preparing to answer the Soviet peace initiatives with a new build-up of armaments and expansion of armed adventures. This is being done under the false pretext of a "Soviet military threat" which is used as an instrument for whipping up the arms race and international tensions. At the same time it is also an attempt to force the taxpayers in Western countries to continue to pay out of their own pockets for the hegemonist claims of the Washington and the NATO hawks.

In a word, one gets the impression that the Western militarists have been deafened by their own bellicose cries or, even more likely, are pretending deafness to the voice of reason and to the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union.

SAVCHENKO SCORES U.S. AID TO AFGHAN 'RUFFIANS'

GF111655 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Dear listeners, in a television interview today, U.S. President Reagan announced his readiness to support Afghan counterrevolutionaries with arms. He used [words indistinct] describing these imperialist lackeys and called them freedom fighters. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes: Recently, U.S. representatives have really been using strange and unnatural phrases. Anyone who is struggling for freedom or is trying to secure just rights for his nation or for a free society is, in their opinion, a terrorist, on the other hand, they use the term freedom fighters for the real ruffians who have been trained by the CIA or Beijing's intelligence services. They have been sent to Afghanistan to destroy schools, houses, currency, roads and crops and to kill children, women and the elderly.

The picture they have given is like a negative print. The white is black and the black is white. Of course, looking at things that way is not a sign of an eye disease recently acquired by the U.S. Government. It is obvious to everyone that such a matter is the result of the present policy of the U.S. Government. It is crushing freedom movements throughout the world that it has declared illegal.

There is no chance that anyone will be fooled by Reagan's announcement that the United States has only now agreed to aid the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are fighting against the popular regime. Everyone knows that for some time now, the United States has been sending arms--including chemical weapons--to Afghanistan through its special organizations. American weapons that have been confiscated from ruffians and arms made by U.S. allies--which have been purchased with American money--have been on display in Kabul. Even U.S. chemical grenades that are being used by the ruffians against the Afghan people have been on display.

If the United States had not been supplying arms to the Afghan rebels, peace would have come to the country some time ago. Reagan's recent speech means that the United States is no longer limiting its operations to secret arms deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and is prepared to openly aid the dissenters. The propaganda issue of Reagan's speech is very clear. The national army of the DRA--which enjoys the complete support of the nation--has dealt repeated blows to the Afghan rebels, even though these lackeys are being supported by Washington. Large bands of the ruffians have been routed, and the remainder are either fleeing the country or seeking sanctuary in the mountains. Reagan has made special efforts to give directions to his lackeys, thus encouraging them to continue their fight against the legal government of the DRA. All these efforts will be to no avail. The Afghan people will defeat the mercenary bands armed by Washington. The Afghan revolution cannot be defeated.

CIA GIVEN 'FREE HAND' IN 'ACTS OF TERROR'

LD120954 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Legalized Terrorism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: Reports leaking into the press on a special decree providing for a reform of the "code of conduct" by the U.S. intelligence services is a source of well-founded concern both in the USA and outside it. The point at issue is an attempt at cancelling and burying in oblivion actually all limitations, which were once imposed on some filthy CIA operations.

It would be, however, wrong to think that these restrictions prevented the CIA from engaging in sabotage and terrorist activity against other countries. Withdrawing from the post of CIA director after the defeat of the previous administration in the elections, S. Turner recalled about the "successes" of the espionage department in the field of international terrorism. In the course of recent years, he said, the CIA "influenced the developments in Guatemala, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam and Angola." It is well known now what expression this "influence" found.

Those were provocations, acts of sabotage, conspiracies, attempts to assassinate noted political and public figures, the sending of gangs of terrorists into various states.

Presently Washington is posing the question, within the framework of a reform of the "code of conduct" of American special services, of allowing them to spy on American citizens, to carry out secret searches in apartments, to wiretap, to send informers into various organizations and institutions, but the main thing is that all this is presented as part of efforts aimed at combatting terrorism more effectively.

A free hand will also be given to American spies abroad, where they are assigned an important role in the struggle against the national liberation movement.

It is becoming obvious that the present Washington administration, which is talking so much of combatting international terrorism, is now itself giving a free hand to the CIA and other American special services, for carrying out acts of terror at home and outside that country.

The reform of the "code of conduct" of the U.S. intelligence services, which is being prepared now, is a logical consequence of the growing aggressiveness of the U.S. foreign policy course, to pursue this course they need an intelligence service, that is not restricted in its actions. And now they in the American corridors of power are engaged in ensuring legal support for its unlawful activity.

NEDELYA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S TOP CIA APPOINTEES

LD111521 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10 Signed to Press 5 Mar 81 p 21

[Article by V. Laptev and L. Semenov under the rubric "Backstage of Sabotage": "Arrivals Under the CIA's Roof"]

[Text] "The new appointments at the CIA have gone practically unnoticed by the general public," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently concluded, quite unexpectedly.

The facts, in our view, indicate the opposite, including numerous commentaries which appeared in the American press during the changing of the guard in the "cloak and dagger" department. As is known, the American public and people of other countries received with very great concern a recent UPI report that the budget of the U.S. special services "will increase still further" and that the present Washington administration intends to "breathe new life into the activities of American spy institutes." The agency emphasizes that the $13 billion earmarked, according to the draft budget for the current fiscal year, for intelligence purposes is just the "tip of the iceberg." The real appropriations for the special services, according to the most modest estimates, total $17 billion.

The point is that the spending of the CIA, the national security agency, the FBI counterintelligence service and the Pentagon's intelligence agency is carefully concealed as appropriations for other purposes and is stamped "top secret." Information has filtered through to the press that the CIA intends to extend the network of its agents considerably this year. This "measure" will in itself require a considerable increase in its budget. This, at any rate, is what UPI believes. Another very significant conclusion may be drawn from a report by the same agency: The interests of the CIA, which spealilzes in subversive operations against sovereign states and peoples and has elevated acts of international terrorism to the rank of "legitimate activity," will in no way be hit by the money-"saving" program announced by the Republican administration.

A 2-hour American television program--"CIA: Secret Army," which described the CIA's acts of terrorism in detail and the training of agents and hired killers--has not escaped the attention of the American public, either.

It is known that after the U.S. Congress investigated some of the CIA's "dirty deeds" in 1975, terrorist sallies against foreign states were banned, so to speak. But this was official, on paper, in order to calm public opinion. What happened in actual fact? The television movie was full of shots of an interview between the maker of the documentary--an American journalist--and a "man in a mask" or, rather, a Cuban emigre mercenary. He maintained that together with his mates he was getting ready once again to return to Cuba with gun in hand and that "they are all linked with the CIA...."

The CIA's subversive activity arouses protests on all continents. India's (JANAYUGAM), for example, points out that the CIA spares no expense to undermine India's national unity with the help of separatist elements and reactionary forces inside the country and to wrest from it the strategically important northeastern states. It is precisely the CIA that is engaged in training agents and saboteurs and infiltrating them into India to destabilize the internal political situation.

Contrary to the assertions of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, a stormy session of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence did not go unnoticed, either. It was held at the end of January to approve William Casey as the new CIA chief. The committee is now headed by Senator Barry Goldwater, the notorious Republican from Arizona. Casey and Goldwater had met before. In 1966 Casey ran for a congressional seat but was defeated by Goldwater supporter S. Derounian, member of the House of Representatives. At the time Casey harbored a grudge and decided, given the opportunity, to hinder Goldwater and his supporters. But now there is a temporary truce between them. Not surprisingly! Goldwater and Senator Moynihan gave Casey substantial encouragement in their speeches, promising to "revive the CIA," to create a really "effective special service" and to help "implement all plans." Moreover, Goldwater recommended to Casey to take as his deputy Vice Adm Bobby Inman, who had previously headed the National Security Agency. We will talk about the vice admiral a little later, but for the time being we will acquaint the readers with W. Casey, CIA chief.

In official Washington circles the CIA director is regarded as a figure who, along with the secretary of state, the defense secretary and the President's assistant for national security affairs, is a member of the "brain trust" which elaborates and implements the U.S. foreign policy line. The post of CIA chief is not a partisan post. That is, the new president, R. Reagan, could have left S. Turner in this post. However, he preferred to install his own man as head of the intelligence service. He became Reagan's "own man," it is true, only in February of last year, when on the day of the New Hampshire primaries the future President invited Casey to direct his election campaign. Casey, it has to be said, coped well with this role. And yet it was not this, in the opinion of commentators, that was the decisive factor in his appointment to the post of leader of the CIA. The press emphasizes that the views of the new U.S. President and Mr Casey on the nature of the activity of the U.S. special services in the present situation coincide fully. They both advocate strengthenig them, widening their powers and relaxing their oversight by various Senate committees, particularly when carrying out secret subversive operations abroad.

The New York TIMES writes that in his statements and speeches the head of the new administration has repeatedly expressed the desire that the special services "conduct their operations more toughly and decisively." William Casey, in the opinion of commentators, is perfectly suited to carry out such tasks.

William Casey is 68 years old. He was born in New York. He graduated from law school in 1934. He joined the U.S. Navy after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor but, due to poor eyesight, was sent into the rear services. Then Casey moved to the OSS, which functioned as an intelligence organ until the CIA was set up. By the end of World War II he held the post of chief of the OSS European Department.

After the war Casey took the role of a champion of the Marshall Plan and practiced as a tax lawyer. In this field he managed to make a sizable fortune--today Casey is one of the multimillionaire members of Reagan's cabinet.

Before becoming acquainted with Reagan, Casey played various roles, including official service in the State Department. According to the American press, the present head of the CIA has even been in trouble with the law: He was accused of plagiarism and violating regulations governing the handling of valuable papers. Almost all his appointments were "made grudgingly," the press points out. This is the only time he has appeared not as a petitioner but as someone graciously invited and has been introduced into the tight circle of the closest advisers of the head of the Washington administration.

American observers are writing a lot about the political face of the 11th CIA chief. But for the time being, either out of ignorance or for other reasons, they are avoiding shedding light on Casey's "line" on the implementation of imminent reforms in the American secret service. They call him "slovenly" and "inarticulate" and consider him "undiplomatic" and "coarse" but a "decisive analyst." In the opinion of NEWSWEEK, at the CIA Casey will play the role of "Mr Outside," guaranteed the favourable attitude from the White House, and not only on the part of the President and Vice President George Bush (Bush was himself chief of the CIA) but also on the part of Reagan's senior aides--James Baker, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese. The latter, incidentally, recently threatened revolutionary Cuba with "new action."

In that case, who, then, is to fulfill the role of "Mr Inside"? The magazine names another figure, just appointed to the CIA. He is the aforementioned Vice Adm Bobby Inman. He will be entrusted with directing the CIA's day-to-day work. NEWSWEEK remarks in this connection that "...Casey will devote special attention to 'agent' work, drawing on his own experience as an OSS spy during World War II. B. Inman will concentrate his efforts on 'rationalizing' the CIA's administrative apparatus and maintaining warm relations with Congress."

Who, then, is B. Inman, and why is it he who has gotten the No 2 job at the CIA? There is in the United States, to use the apt expression of the magazine COVERT ACTION, an "all-seeing eye and all-hearing ear"--one of the country's most secret special departments, called the National Security Agency. Speaking of its unsavory activities, the magazine emphasizes that, although the NSA was established by President Truman back in 1952, the actual order setting it up remains secret to this day. The point is that this department carries out large-scale surveillance both of American citizens and of representatives of foreign states of interest to Washington by intercepting private telegrams and monitoring telephone conversations on international and internal lines. To this end the NSA has planted in many countries secret centers to carry out electronic espionage. They are equipped with the most modern electronic apparatus, making it possible to transmit instantly to the main computer the information gleaned.

The magazine COVERT ACTION writes that the various hush-hush premises for carrying out secret surveillance under the NSA's jurisdiction are located not only abroad but also on U.S. territory itself. One of them is located at Suitland near Washington, only some 100 meters from a microwave relay station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Telephone calls are made between the capital and other cities in the country by means of this station. This electronic octopus of the NSA, incidentally, was headed precisely by Vice Adm B. Inman before his appointment to the CIA. Reports have already appeared in the press that the Senate Armed Services Committee conducted an unofficial ballot, conferring the rank of full admiral on 49-year-old Inman. The volume of operations being fulfilled by the NSA may be judged, for example, from the fact that approximately 20 tons of paper carrying processed information are burned at its headquarters every 24 hours. The agency's budget, in the opinion of specialists, totals approximately $15 billion.

Inman comes from the city of Rhonesboro (Texas). After graduating from college, he entered the U.S. Navy. In 1961 Inman began specializing in intelligence: First he was chief of intelligence for the 7th Fleet, then naval attache in Sweden; from 1974-77 he held the post of deputy chief of the Defense Department's Intelligence Agency. In July 1977 Inman was appointed NSA director.

In an article entitled "The CIA's New Superspy" NEWSWEEK magazine cites curious information about relations between the CIA and the NSA. The magazine writes that it is only 20 miles from CIA headquarters on the bank of the Potomac River at Langley (Virginia) to the NSA headquarters at Fort Meade (Maryland), but it sometimes seems that these two departments are several light-years apart, since they are both rivals in the struggle for prestige, influence and money in the top secret world of espionage. Much more is known about the CIA, but the NSA is an elite world with more clout inside government. The institutional rivalry is such that at Fort Meade the CIA is referred to as "TBAR" (an acronym for "those bastards across the river"--authors' note). Now the old spy Casey has recruited the young admiral, who is moving across the Potomac River to come under his wing...

Many U.S. press organs do not miss an opportunity to append to Casey's name the word "spy" or "old spy," pointing out here that "his appointment book looks like the index for the OSS veterans association." They name, in particular, the "experienced spy" John Bross, whom Casey has already "taken on board."

It is hardly worthwhile guessing how relations will shape up between the CIA and the NSA under the new conditions. It is more important to point out something else--to judge from very general and cautious statements in the mass news media, the U.S. espionage departments have not only not renounced their dirty actions but intend to keep to their course of exacerbating the international situation. One plan drafted by a special group under the leadership of former U.S. Navy Secretary W. Middendorf is noteworthy. The purport of this document boils down to activating secret operations and pushing through Congress a number of laws which could still further untie the hands of the American special services.

All these measures are aimed at intensifying the ideologic l struggle, whose chief purpose is to undermine and "loosen" the socialist world. The lies about the "Soviet threat" and the attempts to pass off the peoples' liberation struggle as a manifestation of "terrorism," about which the CIA's "kept women"--Radios Liberty, Free Europe and others--trumpet, have one purpose: to lay all the blame at someone else's door. For even in earlier times, when the Nazis made their piratical attack on the USSR, they shouted to the whole world about the "Soviet threat." "Black propaganda" nowadays, as formerly, is tightly bound up with the "cloak and dagger" departments.

What is the result of this? Here is a recent example: Former CIA Director W. Colby maintains in an interview in the Italian newspaper LA STAMPA: "The primary source of international terrorism is the USSR." No more, no less! What a trick Mr Colby has played! What does the New York TIMES think about this? The newspaper writes that officials at the CIA, the Pentagon's intelligence agency and the State Department, as it turns out, have no data confirming that the Soviet Union is arming, training and giving financial aid to international terrorists. All these ravings are pure fantasy. So, would it not be better for Colby to look around himself and see for himself the correctness of the judgements of realistically minded Americans, who are no longer willing to live in cities which have been turned into a hellish "realm of terror"!

Summing up an event of considerable importance in the life of American society--the changing of the guard at Langley--we can cite the Libyan-published newspaper AL-JAMAHIRIYAH, which recently wrote: "The blood of thousands of tortured patriots and fighters for national independence and freedom is on the CIA's conscience. Traces of this department's criminal activity can be detected in many corners of the world--in Libya, southern Lebanon, Chile, El Salvador, Southeast Asia--everywhere that the United States is trying to hang on to its dominant position. However, neither the CIA's activity, nor armadas of military fleets, nor U.S. military bases on foreign territories will be able to break the spirit of the peoples fighting for freedom and progress."

It is in vain that the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR maintains that the reshuffle at the CIA has "gone unnoticed." All people of goodwill will attentively follow not only the reshuffle in the CIA leadership but also the base activities of this on of "knights of cloak and dagger." It is in vain that these figure reckon that the CIA's criminal actions will not meet with an ever-increasing rebuff from the world's peoples.

USSR-PRC PROTOCOL SIGNED TO SAFEGUARD NAVIGATION

LD091222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The 23d conference of the mixed Soviet-Chinese commission dealing with navigation on border sections of rivers was held in Blagoveshchensk from 16 February to 9 March. In accordance with the agreement dated 1951 certain practical measures have been agreed by the sides to safeguard navigation and the corresponding protocol has been signed.

CHINA CONTINUES 'DOUBLE-FACED' POLICE TOWARD BURMA

BK101154 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing's Double-Faced Policy"]

[Text] According to an article by the correspondent of the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, destructive activities by Beijing-influenced insurgent groups have recently been on the increase. The writer, in pointing out that such activities are of grave concern to Burma, also gave details of China's increased support for the rebels.

For instance, some observers say that the number of rebels massed along the Sino-Burmese border has increased to 20,000 men. The rebels have obtained from Beijing more sophisticated weapons, such as large-caliber mortars, long-range artillery pieces and assorted powerful field guns.

Statements by captured rebels and those who have surrendered as well as facts in the hands of the Burmese Army seem to confirm the thrust of the American article. What all of these facts point to is that inspite of the clamors that it will not get involved in the subversive activities of the rebels, Beijing does not intend to end its support for anti-government groups. Dear listeners, you no doubt recall that Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang made just such pledges during his recent visits to Burma and Thailand. According to his statement, it appears that China will maintain relations in name only with Beijing-influenced groups operating in Southeast Asia and that legal relations with the countries would not be affected.

However, it is very clear that the reality in Burma, as in other countries, points to the fact that the Chinese leader's statement is merely a strategem to obtain some foreign policy concessions from the leaders of those countries. The Philippines' DAILY EXPRESS said in this connection that it is evident that Beijing is using its influence throughout Southeast Asia.

Burma plays quite an important role in China's anti-Vietnam and anti-Kampuchea programs. For this very reason, Beijing is concentrating on Burma. While distinguished guests from Beijing pledge friendship for Burma and try to recruit Burma into an alliance, they are simultaneously overtly blackmailing Burma through their moral and material support for the antigovernment forces in the country.

This sort of double-faced policy has become the national doctrine of the Chinese leadership. As Indonesia's Coordinating Minister [for politics and security] Panggabean pointed out: This policy of China must be approached very cautiously by the Southeast Asian countries.

CASEY'S TRIP TO 'COORDINATE' U.S.-JAPANESE SPYING

LD112042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1512 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Mar (TASS)--The press is not reporting on the visit to Japan of W. Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA prefers not to publicize its activities. Japanese newspapers have only noted W. Casey's meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki during which Washington's envoy discussed Japanese economic support for pro-American regimes in Asia--above all, Pakistan, which has provided sanctuary for bandits who are making piratic raids on Afghanistan, and Thailand.

However, as local observers are noting, the range of topics raised by Casey during his trip to Japan has not been limited only to the question of extending economic aid, since the CIA chief is responsible in the American Government for other matters of a completely different nature.

The CIA director is clearly more concerned with coordinating the activities of the American espionage agency with the corresponding Japanese services, especially in Asia where both sides have rich operational experience.

Judging by fragmentary reports, Casey and his Japanese counterparts, whose names never appear in Japanese newspapers and magazines, discussed in the main the launching in Southeast Asia of subversive operations against forces acting for national liberation and social progress, and support for the remanants of the Pol Pot gangs and the stepping up of their provocative forays against the people of Kampuchea, who are building a new life after the overthrow of a bloody regime.

There is a long history of cooperation between the American and Japanese special services. This cooperation broadened during the Korean war, and the knights of the cloak and dagger of the two countries had particularly close links during the period of the American imperialist aggression against the peoples of Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina. W. Casey's visit demonstrates that Washington and Tokyo want to stimulate these links in accordance with the policy being pursued by the ruling circles of both countries of yet deeper Japanese involvement in the U.S. global strategy.

JAPAN, USSR SIGN THIRD TIMBER AGREEMENT IN MOSCOW

OW112321 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The third USSR-Japan timber resources development contract was signed in Moscow on the afternoon of 9 March. Reporter (Dunayev), who covered the signing ceremony, filed the following report:

Premier Tikhonov recently delivered a report to the 26th CPSU Congress on the basic direction for the USSR's economic and social development in the 1981-85 and the 1981-90 periods. In this report the premier said that the Soviet Union will strive, as in the past, to expand stable, reciprocal exchanges with capitalist countries on the basis of strict observance of mutual obligations. This, he added, will also perfectly apply to Soviet relations with Japan.

The implementation of the first and second basic contracts on the development of timber resources in Siberia and the Soviet Far East is one concrete example of reciprocal co-operation between the USSR and Japan. Thanks to the past two timber development projects, Japan received not only lumber supplies from the USSR but also big orders for machinery, ships, equipment and general consumer goods. These orders provided employment for Japanese firms.

The implementation of the past two timber development projects laid the foundation for signing the third basic contract, under which Japan will provide machinery, equipment, parts and other materials to the Soviet Union, which in return will furnish logs and lumber to Japan.

A signing ceremony for this new contract was held in Moscow on 9 February. On the Soviet side, the contract was signed by a top official of the all-union foreign trade association for export of lumber; on the Japanese side, by Ryoichi Kawai, president of Komatsu Ltd, which is the representative of (KS Industries), a Japanese syndicate organized for timber projects in the USSR.

Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply approximately 12 million cubic meters of logs and 1.24 million cubic meters of lumber to Japan in the 1981-86 period. Japan, on the other hand, will supply a variety of machinery, equipment and materials to the USSR under a 20-million yen bank loan program.

The signing ceremony was also attended by Deputy Ministers of Foreign Trade Semichastnov and Sushkov and other Soviet officials, Japanese business officials and journalists from the two countries.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Ryoichi Kawai said: [begin recording] "Respected Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Semichastnov and Sushkov, [words indistinct], respected (?Deputy Minister of Timber Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry) Korolev, ladies and gentlemen: I heartily congratulate you on the signing of the third basic contract. Since the negotiations started last November, there have been manifold difficulties. However, the sincerity demonstrated by both sides in reaching a solution has surmounted these difficulties, culminating in today's signing. On this occasion, I would like to express, on behalf of (KS Industries) on the Japanese side, my profound gratitude to the concerned officials for their cooperation. A new foundation for cooperation for the next 6 years has now been laid. We join with you in pledging to do our best to implement the third basic contract well." [end recording]

The third timber resources development contract signed in Moscow on 19 March is another fine example of reciprocal cooperation between the two countries and marks a significant milestone in the development of Japan-USSR relations.

SOURING OF JAPAN-PRC ECONOMIC RELATIONS REPORTED

LD111600 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 11 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

The Japanese-Chinese talks on Beijing's compensation for the losses of Japanese companies resulting from the unilateral cancellation of contracts by the Chinese side, the talks that continue in Tokyo over a fortnight, have been stalled.

The newspaper YOMIURI reports today that the Chinese delegation that arrived in Tokyo has not made a single concrete proposal for the compensation of the losses caused to Japanese companies but, quite the contrary, was only demanding additional credits. The Japanese side lost patience already, the newspaper writes.

Late last year--yearly this year, China, referring to miscalculations in its economic plans, unilaterally cancelled contracts that were signed several years earlier for the purchases of Japanese industrial equipment to a sum of 320 billion yen. A huge damage was caused to Japanese companies. Newspapers already report on bankruptcies of contractors enterprises that assume the task of meeting Chinese orders.

In these conditions, under the pressure of companies, the Japanese Government was compelled to demand that a Chinese delegation should arrive for the discussion of the problem. The delegation has arrived, but it soon became known that it is not authorised to conduct the talks with the aim of financial settlement of the abnormal situation which has formed. Beijing clearly sent the delegation for the purpose of dragging out the solution of the problem of the payment of compensation and also to find out what Japan's reaction will be if China flatly refuses to make compensation for the losses.

Japanese businessmen indignant at Beijing's procrastinations demand that an authoritative representative of the Government of China ranking not lower than deputy premier should arrive in Tokyo. The scandal in Japanese-Chinese economic relations is becoming a serious political problem.

CHON TU-HWAN 'SUITS' U.S., PRC, JAPAN AS PRESIDENT

LD111455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 8

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Kovalenko "World Today" roundup: "The Butcher Becomes 'President'"]

[Text] On 3 March the South Korean butcher Chon Tu-hwan is holding his "inauguration," that is to say installing himself in the presidential chair. After drowning the people's uprising in Kwangju in blood, sending thousands of his fellow citizens to prison and suppressing the opposition, Chon has begun solving foreign policy problems just as "energetically." On the eve of his "election" he went on a pilgrimage to Washington, where he was treated well and received guarantees of military support. Now the dictator is counting on economic assistance--from his neighbor Japan. And not without foundation. Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito has set off for Seoul, where he will be a kind of "guest of honor" at the ceremony of Chon's official accession to office.

By all accounts a "strong man" in Seoul also suits Beijing. According to the New York TIMES, the Chinese leaders were satisfied with the "cordial reception" given by the White House to the South Korean dictator but chiefly by the U.S. administration's promises to keep an American expeditionary corps of 40,000 men under arms in South Korea.

The Seoul butcher in the role of "president": It is precisely such a servant-ally which is needed by Washington strategists and their sympathizers, who regard South Korea as a most important "bastion of the Free World" in the Far East.

COMMUNIQUE ON FISCHER VISIT TO POLAND NOTED

LD111608 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar, TASS--The Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic in close alliance with the USSR, other countries of the socialist community will actively promote further deepening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the CEMA, runs a communique on the visit of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the Polish People's Republic and his negotiations with the Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Josef Czyrek.

The sides emphasised the great significance of the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which were advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, and which meet the vital interests of all peoples. The Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, the document runs, fully support the new Soviet peace proposals and express the unanimous opinion that these initiatives will help attain an accord on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Both countries stand for an end to the arms race, particularly nuclear, for negotiations on limitation of production of weapons of mass destruction, on an acquitable basis, provided observance of the equal security principle.

The GDR foreign minister was received by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

MINERS INTERNATIONAL HEAD ON TU TIES, POLISH EVENTS

LD111655 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial interview with Alain Simon, secretary general of the Miners' Trade Unions International, in Warsaw, under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "Guard Over Miners' Interests"--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Has the Miners' Trade Unions International taken steps to set up cooperation with other international miners' associations with the aim of a common anti-monopoly struggle?

[Answer] The Miners' International trade union conference in Budapest appealed to the Miners' International Federation, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions [ICFTU] and the World Confederation of Labor to increase joint efforts to develop contacts among trade unions which unite working people engaged at the enterprises of various multinationals. It was proposed that a joint meeting of the secretariats of the three international miners' trade union organizations be held to discuss possible cooperation in the struggle against multinational corporations in Europe, and, particularly, within the framework of the European coal and steel community. We have still not received an answer. Definite concern is being caused by the attempts of certain forces in the Miners' International Federation and the ICFTU to thwart the holding of a world miners' trade union conference for peace and disarmament. While guessing that the leadership of the West German Miners' Trade Union is still playing a role in these attempts, we will nevertheless do everything in our power to negotiate with that trade union in a spirit of mutual understanding and unity of action and to arrange more regular contacts with the Miners' International Federation, the ICFTU and the World Confederation of Labor. We believe that the solution of problems which are the object of particular concern for miners and their trade union organizations depends on this to a great degree.

[Question] One more question. Bearing in mind that the Miners' Trade Unions International is located in Warsaw and that you are an involuntary witness to the events taking place in Poland, can you express your opinion on prospects for normalizing the situation in this country's trade union movement?

[Answer] I believe personally that, despite the extremely complex situation which has emerged recently as a result of the actions of antisocialist forces who are striving to use it for their own aims, the process of normalizing political, economic and social life in the Polish People's Republic will be brought to a successful conclusion thanks to the selfless efforts of the communists and working people under the leadership of the PZPR Central Committee and also thanks to the efforts of all the country's progressive forces, who cherish the ideals of socialism and the Polish state's historic interests.

The reactionary and extremist forces in the Solidarity trade union, which are hanging on to this movement and have nothing in common with its rank and file members' genuine interests, will not succeed in diverting the country from the socialist path which it chose 35 years ago. Sooner or later--and the sooner the better--it will be rejected by the working people themselves as a result of democratic elections and consigned to oblivion.

On the basis of a careful study of the events and a fundamental analysis of the causes which gave rise to them, our Miners' Trade Unions International occupies what in my view is the only correct stance in relation to the process of renewal occurring in the Polish trade union movement by supporting the practice of eliminating the errors and distortions which have built up in it in recent years and by advocating the political unity of all its detachments.

FURTHER ON CELEBRATIONS MARKING GDR ARMY JUBILEE

Moscow Ceremony

LD111213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Our Brotherhood Is Indestructible. Ceremony To Mark 25th Anniversary of GDR National People's Army"]

[Text] A ceremony attended by representatives of the capital's public and servicemen of the Moscow Garrison and dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] took place 4 March in the Red Banner Hall of the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting participants warmly and cordially greeted the military delegation led by Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA Main Political Directorate, which had come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, in connection with the important date.

The presidium of the meeting comprised: Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov; army generals, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and also representatives of the staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Representatives of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society were also in the presidium. E. Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador to the USSR, and Maj Gen G. Rother, army, naval and air attache at the embassy, were also here.

The army, naval and air attaches at several foreign states' embassies in the USSR attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, deputy chairman of the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov delivered a report on the 25th anniversary of the GDR's NVA.

Our ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the GDR's NVA is being held at a historic time, the keynote speaker stressed. The 26th CPSU Congress has just ended its work in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Working people of the GDR and servicemen of the NVA--which in close combat collaboration with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact countries has been standing vigilantly on guard over peace and socialism for 25 years now--are preparing for the scheduled 10th congress of their own Marxist-Leninist party.

The creation and development of the GDR's NVA was the practical implementation of the SED's military program, based on the Leninist teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov noted. Thanks to the constant concern of the SED Central Committee and the republic's government, the NVA meets modern requirements. The GDR's NVA is greeting its 25th anniversary with new successes in combat and political training. The numbers of excellent-rated personnel, masters of military affairs and rated sportmen in the army and navy have increased. Many subunits and units have joined the ranks of the elite.

The keynote speaker described in detail the indestructible brotherhood in arms which unites the servicemen of the GDR's NVA and the Soviet Armed Forces, and of all the Warsaw Pact countries' armies into a single combat family. In the present complex international situation they display unremitting vigilance vis-a-vis the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist forces.

In these conditions the CPSU, the SED and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the other socialist states of the Warsaw Pact are pursuing a consistent and firm policy of peace, combining it with the reinforcement of their defensive organization. "The military-political defensive alliance of the countries of socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his 26th CPSU Congress report, "is a loyal servant of peace. It possesses everything necessary to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains.

Those present listened with great attention to the speech of Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the GDR's NVA. On behalf of the NVA servicemen he assured Soviet servicemen and the entire Soviet people that the line of the 26th CPSU Congress is the main reference point in the activity of the defenders of the socialist German state. The strategic aims and tasks formulated here in Moscow the other day in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Col Gen G. Kessler stressed, are also our aims and tasks.

After talking about the creation and development of the GDR's NVA, the speaker noted that, acting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, the NVA had repeatedly demonstrated a high degree of combat capability and readiness. Friendship with the Soviet Union and the close fraternal link with the CPSU is and will be the criterion for every communist of the NVA, for every patriot and internationalist. Servicemen of the NVA are doing everything to reliably defend socialism in the center of Europe.

After the meeting a concert was given by the A.V. Aleksandrov Twice-Red Banner Soviet Army Academic Ensemble of Song and Dance.

GDR Moscow Embassy Reception

LD111449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Mark the 25th Anniversary of the GDR National People's Army"]

[Text] On 5 March Maj Gen G. Rother, military, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army.

The guests were also welcomed by members of a military delegation headed by Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate, who came to Moscow at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, for the celebrations marking the fraternal army's portentous anniversary.

Present at the reception on the Soviet side were: Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lt Gen Yu.M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; Col Gen Engr N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Army Gen A.I. Grikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact member states' Joint Armed Forces; USSR Armed Forces generals, admirals and officers; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; USSR pilot-cosmonauts and representatives of the public.

E. Winkilmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR attended the reception.

The guests included military, naval and air attaches at the embassies of foreign states in the USSR.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, USSR SIGN OIL DELIVERY CONTRACT

AU121044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 81 p 1

[CTK correspondent's report: "Important Contract"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar--A contract on the delivery in 1981 of crude oil and oil products from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia, valued at more than R 1.5 billion, was signed on Tuesday in Moscow by representatives of Chemapol, a Czechoslovak share holding company for foreign trade, and Soyuzneftexport, the all-union association for foreign trade. The contract, which is not only Chempol's largest foreign trade operation but also [the largest] in the entire history of Czechoslovak foreign trade, is of vital importance for the Czechoslovak economy. The importance of smooth and stable deliveries of Soviet crude oil for the development of the Czechoslovak economy is particularly marked now, in the period of a long-term worldwide energy crisis.

This year, for the first time, the CSSR will be getting Soviet crude oil exclusively through the Druzhba oil pipeline, which is one of the world's longest. Without this pipeline, it is impossible to imagine the transport of such a quantity of crude oil. In the 20 years of the Druzhba oil pipeline's existence, it has carried to the CSSR more than 200 million tons of Soviet crude oil. By the end of 1985, this quantity will exceed 300 million tons.

SKACHKOV MEETS ULUSU, HOLDS TALKS IN ANKARA

LD112256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Ankara, 11 Mar (TASS)--Turkish Prime Minister B. Ulusu today received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is leading a Soviet Government delegation to Ankara.

During the talks which have taken place, so far the present state of bilateral relations between the Turkish Republic and the Soviet Union have been examined and satisfaction expressed at their friendly and good-neighborly nature. Noting that a consistent strengthening of relations between the two neighboring countries is one of the major emphases in Turkish foreign policy, B. Ulusu stressed that the new Turkish leadership will do everything it can to further the development of these relations. The industrial enterprises built on Turkish soil, with the economic and technical aid of the Soviet Union, he said, constitute the best evidence of fruitful Turkish-Soviet cooperation.

SMALL COUNTRIES DRAWN INTO MILITARY PREPARATIONS

LD111556 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Brussels, 11 Mar TASS--As it became known here, the question of widening electronic aerial spying in Western Europe with the use of special U.S. planes equipped with the Air-Borne Warning and Control Systems--AWACS, is now being discussed in NATO circles. It follows from the speeches that representatives of the NATO command made at a press conference in Brussels that 18 Boeing planes are to be re-equipped for aerial spying with the use of the funds provided by member-states of the North Atlantic bloc.

The planes will be re-equipped at factories of the West German aircraft concern Dornier in Bavaria. The first such planes were already delivered to the factories of the concern, and electronic equipment is being installed on them.

Newspapers report that the spy planes will be based at the air base in Geilenkirchen, in the territory of the FRG, not far from the border with the Netherlands, and also at airports in other countries.

Since December 1980 two such spy planes have been used in reconnaissance flights in the direction of Poland and the GDR from the air base in Ramstein, the FRG.

According to the data of the press, the NATO command is now conducting negotiations with the Government of Luxembourg about registering of planes with AWACS systems in Luxembourg and about the use of Luxembourg markings on such planes.

It is also reported that one of the airfields in the territory of Luxembourg will shortly be turned into a post for transshipment of U.S. troops to Western Europe.

But, as observers stress, the appearance of the spy planes with the markings of Luxembourg means that country assumes a considerable share of the responsibility for hostile actions against the states with which Luxembourg has normal relations. This also means that the Pentagon and NATO are increasingly drawing small countries into their military preparations in the European Continent.

GISCARD D'ESTAING FAVORS INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE

LD112140 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Speaking on television last night, President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing said he was in favor of dialogue in international relations. I am in favor of dialogue, he said, because there has been too much conflict and bloodshed in the world, which could have been prevented. Valery Giscard d'Estaing was taking part in a broadcast of the series devoted by French television to the forthcoming presidential elections which will take place in April.

Answering questions by journalists, he said that as president of France he will work in favor of peace, and should he be reelected to this post he will continue his efforts in that direction. I believe one should carry out a dialogue with the main interlocutors, stressed the president. This is France's mission and I intend to continue it. Valery Giscard d'Estaing discussed the situation in France on the eve of elections and dealt with a number of topics which define the basis of his election program. He stressed in particular that unemployment remains one of the most acute problems in France today.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES NEW FRG ENVOY MEYER-LANDRUT

LD101434 Hamburg DPA in German 1406 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow (DPA)--The Soviet premier, Nikolay Tikhonov, on Tuesday received the Federal Republic's ambassador in Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, for an inaugural visit. During the discussion "mutually interesting and international issues affecting relations between the two countries" were discussed, the Bonn mission announced. Meyer-Landrut has been representing the Federal Republic in the Soviet Union since last autumn.

FORMER U.S. PRESIDENT FORD ARRIVES IN BONN

LD111806 Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 11 Mar, TASS--The former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived in Bonn today. The programme of his unofficial visit includes meetings with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. According to available information, Gerald Ford intends to inform the West German leading figures about the future policy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

COMMENT ON ARAB SUPPORT FOR PEACE PROPOSALS

LD112240 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Time To Choose Either the Road to Peace or Slipping Toward War"]

[Text] The problem of the fate of our world has not been this acute since World War II. It is time to choose: Either mankind marches toward peace or it begins to slip toward war and nuclear disaster. This is true for mankind irrespective of continent. As is always the case in the most acute periods of history, there are two differing views on the fate of the world: The attitude of the USSR to the issue of war and peace is very well known. Throughout its history, the USSR has struggled steadily for the elimination of war, for political settlement of disputes and for disarmament, considering this the most important element in the struggle for peace.

This is the basis of Soviet foreign policy. Yet an urgent need to clarify the Soviet attitude toward the most important issues of foreign policy has emerged in view of the deterioration in the international situation as a result of the United States' activities. This clarification was made by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. In his report to the congress, Brezhnev presented a clear and precise program capable of contributing greatly to the cause of peace and a reduction of the danger of nuclear disaster, and for the elimination of the dangerous hotbeds of tension, especially in the Middle East. This is the evaluation of the Soviet proposals made by all people with sound minds.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar, member of the Syrian Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, said Brezhnev's report was an indication that the USSR is determined to continue the active struggle for the consolidation of peace in the whole world and for supporting the peoples struggling for national liberation. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee's Political Department, said Brezhnev's proposals constituted a precise program for solving the Middle East problem and its main issue, the Palestine problem. Fai'q Warrad, secretary general of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee, said Brezhnev's proposals for solving the Middle East crisis were a new brilliant confirmation that the USSR is a strategic ally of the Arabs, primarily the Palestinians, struggling heroically for national liberation and against imperialist and Zionist intrigues.

We must mention what Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the Egyptian National Progressive Party, said: More and more people all over the world understand that the current tense international situation is the result of the line aimed at the escalation of tension in relations among nations, the line pursued by the reactionary and imperialist forces, primarily U.S. imperialism. The sound alternative to this deadly line was submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress, whose resolutions confirmed the USSR's readiness for talks on all aspects of disarmament and relaxation. Why do those chiefly responsible for the aggravation of the currently tense international situation oppose those precise Soviet proposals?

From the latest statements by President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger, it becomes clear that Washington works persistently for pushing the world toward war, to the aggravation of existing disputes and the creation of new conflicts, especially in the Middle East, with the expansion of U.S. military presence all over the world. It seems President Reagan has forgotten the lessons of Vietnam when he calls for the (?renewal) of U.S. military intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan and other Islamic countries. Haig calls for exercising the policy of force toward Iran and the Arab countries which pursue an independent, anti-imperialist policy. Weinberger calls for increasing the number of U.S. forces in the Middle East and the Gulf and for setting up a wide network of U.S. military bases, especially in Egypt, and the deployment of the U.S. nuclear capability there.

It must be pointed out that the extremist calls addressed by the U.S. administration have found positive echoes in Britain, as Margaret Thatcher called directly for the recolonization of the Middle East and a return to the era when the sun never set on the British Empire. It is true that the dreams of the Iron Lady--as the English wryly call the leader of the Conservative Government--of a return to the era when Britain was able to impose its will over the world, and those of her protectors in Washington, are ridiculous and stupid. Yet we can only see how dangerous they are as the return to the policy of force is demanded not by people who have no responsibility; it is demanded by leaders of states which enjoy nuclear capabilities. Therefore, the new Soviet peace initiatives mentioned in Brezhnev's report acquire great importance, especially now that life imposes an urgent need to establish a safe barrier in the face of all those who like military adventure and who are indeed pushing the world toward a nuclear war.

AL-ASAD CITED ON CAMP DAVID, MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

LD111649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 Mar--President H. al-Asad of Syria has sharply criticized the United States' anti-Arab policy.

By relying on As-Sadat's treachery, he said at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 18th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's accession to power in Syria, Washington undertook an attempt to split the Arab ranks and to push the Arab countries into capitulating before the Israeli aggressor. However, thanks to the efforts of patriotic Arab forces, particularly Syria, the adverse consequences of the Camp David deal--that imperialist conspiracy--have been successfully limited.

Seeking to weaken the Syrian regime, H. al-Asad pointed out, imperialist agents stepped up subversive activities in our country with the help of the reactionary Muslim Brotherhood Organization. These activities attained their greatest scope when it became clear that Syria not only had not joined in the separate talks with Israel but had placed itself in the vanguard of the forces struggling to frustrate the capitulationist deals with Tel Aviv. Today, the Syrian president emphasized, it is possible to state with all confidence that an end has been put in our country to the antipopular Muslim Brotherhood Organization, which has committed many crimes against the Syrian people. Great credit for this belongs to Ba'th Party activists and all members of the National Progressive Front, which includes, as is known, the Syrian Communist Party and a number of other progressive parties and organizations.

IRAN'S AMIR-ENTEZAM TO FACE TRIAL NEXT WEEK

LD112100 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 11 Mar, TASS--It has been announced here that former deputy prime minister of Iran on administrative matters in the government of Bazargan, Abbas Amir-Entezam, will be brought to face trial next week. He is accused of collaborating with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIAN PAPERS CITED ON CIA ACTIVITY

LD101227 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 10 Mar, TASS--"The History of the CIA Is the History of Coups, Interventions, and Political Assassinations", under this title, the newspaper NOTICIAS published an article about the subversive activity of the U.S. espionage agency in various countries of the world, including Africa.

The newspaper stresses that the CIA is one of the main instruments of the expansionist, imperialist policy of the USA. It has no scruples, is resorting to subversive actions to destabilise the regimes that do not suit the United States and is unconcerned about the loss of life it causes.

It is no secret to anyone, NOTICIAS DA BEIRA writes, that the CIA committed numerous crimes encroaching on independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of many states. This is confirmed by the examples of Chile, Iran, the Congo, Angola. The newspaper stresses that in Mozambique spies from the CIA who had close ties with the Pretoria racists sought to overthrow the progressive democratic regime, to undermine the revolutionary gains of the people that chose the socialist road of development.

Lusaka, 10 Mar, TASS--The CIA is an instrument of the interventionist policy of the United States, writes THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA. After Ronald Reagan proclaimed outright the United States support for the racist Republic of South Africa, African countries, particularly frontline states, must closely watch the actions of the U.S. espionage department that is operating through U.S. embassies. The newspaper writes that Ronald Reagan's position gives the greenlight to the CIA's operations in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola, Tanzania and Zambia. Another proof of this is the exposure of agents of U.S. intelligence in Mozambique.

After the victory of the patriotic forces in Zimbabwe, the CIA intensified its subversive activity against the organizations waging the struggle against the apartheid regime. THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA writes that with the United States backing, the Republic of South Africa intends to continue its hostile policy with regard to Namibia. There is no doubt that the data of the CIA will be used for destabilisation of the situation in frontline states so as to distract their attention from the Namibian problem.

U.S., S. AFRICA ACCUSED OF SUBVERSION IN AFRICA

LD112106 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Mar 81

[From the "South African Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Belkin]

[Text] The expuslion from Mozambique of American Central Intelligence Agency spies who posed as diplomats is fresh proof that Washington continues to be an open enemy of the national liberation movement in southern Africa. The springboard of counter-revolution and aggression is racist South Africa. The African public is indignant at the attempts by the U.S. administration to equate freedom fighters, including those in southern Africa, to international terrorists. In an interview for the Soviet news agency TASS, the permanent representative of the African National Congress [ANC] in Angola, (Connie Dlinga), said President Reagan, in his references to international terrorists, means not real terrorists but freedom-loving nations that in full accordance with international law are fighting for their independence.

It's years now that the United States has been conniving with international terrorists, of whom South African racists are part and parcel. Understanding between them stems from their joint fight against the freedom and independence of nations.

Now here are some facts: The United States Central Intelligence Agency along with South Africa and the counterrevolutionary groups UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] launched an intervention against Angola in 1976-77. UNITA's chief, Jonas Savimbi, and his thugs are still on the CIA payroll. American instructors work on UNITA's bases in illegally-occupied Namibia. Washington helps Pretoria to train mercenary bands for action against the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, SWAPO, and independent Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. CIA agents pick up traitors from Mozambique and Zimbabwe and train them in South Africa for subversive actions against independent nations.

In a recent television interview, President Reagan said the United States woild not leave South Africa, its true ally of long standing, in the lurch. What must be added is that South Africa is America's ally in subversive activity in southern Africa. For obvious reasons, the African public sees the administration's attempts to label liberation movements with international terrorism as a cynical attempt to detract attention from the criminal activities of the U.S. imperialists who long ago raised international terrorism to the level of state policy. The United States President, said the ANC representative in Angola, wants to reverse the process of easing tension, but luckily he is no longer stronger enough to do this; he is waging a losing battle.

TANZANIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 'TENSIONS'

LD091635 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 Mar, TASS--The 26th CPSU Congress made a major contribution to a relaxation of tensions and development of mutual understanding between the peoples of all countries, Foreign Minister of Tanzania Salim A. Salim said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The important decisions in support of the just struggle of the peoples for progress and in support of the national liberation movements became yet another step conducive to consolidating the friendship and cooperation in the whole world. In our country, the minister pointed out, people followed with close attention the deliberations of the forum of Soviet communists attended by a delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

The non-aligned countries, including Tanzania, Salim A. Salim said, consider it a task of primary importance to continue to effectively contribute to lessening international tensions, preserving detente and preventing a return to the cold war. The importance of this role of the non-aligned nations is becoming especially important at present when the world is traversing a very complex period characterized by a serious threat of a further deterioration of tensions and a menace of confrontation. Such a development of the international situation does not accord with the interests of the non-aligned nations, and we intend to resolutely advocate the development of relations of cooperation and mutual understanding between all countries, the minister said. It is these positions that were taken by the participants in the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Nations held in New Delhi in discussing the items of the agenda. One major task of the Non-Aligned Movement is uniting efforts in the struggle to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The task, if resolved, would not only serve the interests of assuring the security of the countries of the Indian Ocean but would also be of major importance in lessening international tensions. The conference in New Delhi reaffirmed the non-aligned countries' readiness to oppose efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into an arena for an arms race, to oppose its militarisation. In this connection, A. Salim said, we resolutely support as constructive and exceptionally important the Soviet proposals designed to lessen tensions in the Persian Gulf area and to eliminate the imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean.

U.S. MARINES PARTICIPATION IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD111759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "El Salvador Under Fire"]

[Text] San Jose, 8 Mar--U.S. Marines are participating directly in punitive actions against Salvadoran patriots.

The PRELA reports from San Jose, citing a report from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, that in San Miguel, in the east of the country, "Marines from the United States are in command of the third El Salvador Brigade deployed in the main city of this province." Under their leadership the soldier and police units of the military junta are committing very harsh repressions against the peaceful population.

The junta troops are making increasing use of heavy armaments generously supplied by the United States. According to the National Liberation Front, "the cold-blooded mass killing methods used in El Salvador--aerial bombing and heavy artillery shelling of populated areas--are increasingly reminiscent of the American military's actions in Vietnam."

CPSU SENDS GREETINGS TO VENEZUELA COMMUNIST PARTY

LD111255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV]

Dear friends!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the Venezuelan communists in connection with the 50th anniversary of the PCV's foundation.

The PCV was born in the acute struggle against imperialism and the local oligarchy, setting as its aim the implementation of radical socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the working masses. It steadfastly defends the interests of the working class, the peasantry and all the toiling people and consistently struggles for democracy and the social progress of its country.

People in the Soviet Union know well that the PCV, loyal to internationalist principles, rebuffs anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and comes out for the cohesion of the world communist movement. Their invariable, active solidarity with socialist Cuba and their joint struggle with the other peoples of Latin America for the freedom and independence of the continent have earned the Venezuelan communists durable international prestige and the respect of the communists of the world.

The CPSU and the PCV are linked by fraternal relations based on Marxism-Leninism and the commonality of aims in the struggle against the threat of world war and for peace and the security of the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Venezuelan communists successes in the struggle for the unity of action of all democratic and progressive forces in the name of Venezuela's independent economic and political development, and for the attainment of the PCV's programmed goals for the good of its people.

Long live the friendship between our parties, between the peoples of our countries!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL REVIEWS WORK OF CONGRESS

LD120957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course to New Victories!"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress completed its historic work 3 March 1981. The congress of Lenin's Communist Party adopted decisions determining our motherland's present and future and exerting a beneficial influence on the whole course of modern human history.

The Communist Party is confidently leading the Soviet people to new heights in economic, social and spiritual progress and along Lenin's path to the great goal of communism. Our country's splendid achievements demonstrate to the whole world the socialist system's vast potential, the Soviet people's selflessness and the accuracy and wisdom of the principled class policy of Lenin's party.

The days when the 26th CPSU Congress was in progress were graphic and moving testimony to the Soviet people's nationwide love for and enormous confidence in the Communist Party. Expressing the whole party's common will, Moscow's party organization unanimously elected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a delegate to the 26th party congress. Members and candidate members of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretaries were unanimously elected delegates. The party congress delegates were drawn from the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia and every social stratum of the population.

The presence at the congress of 123 delegations of communist, workers, national-democratic and other parties and organizations from 109 countries and every continent in the world was convincing testimony to the CPSU's high international authority, the vitality of the ideas of internationalism and the solidarity and cohesion of contemporary revolutionary forces.

The party congress heard and discussed the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Sphere." This is an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism and an exceptionally great contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism. It sums up the CPSU's multifaceted work and the Soviet people's heroic labor in the 10th 5-Year Plan, provides a comprehensive program for further communist building in the USSR, contains a comprehensive and truly scientific analysis of the country's internal life, the international situation and the world revolutionary process and formulates the party's general line for the eighties.

The 26th congress resolution adopted following Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, in which complete and unreserved approval is expressed for the party Central Committee's Leninist course and practical work, and for the CPSU Central Committee report, was an expression of the party and people's common will; every party organization was instructed to be guided in its work by the propositions and conclusions in the domestic and foreign policy sphere put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

Given that the edition of the CPSU program is 20 years old and that in that time a great deal of experience of socialist and communist building has been accumulated, and that new changes and processes have occurred in the international arena, the 26th party congress adopted a resolution on preparing a new edition of the CPSU program.

The 26th CPSU Congress unanimously approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." A report on this issue was delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The congress enthusiastically and unaimously elected the party's leading organs.

The resolutions of rallies and meetings held throughout the country at this time, the endless flood of labor reports and the progress of the shock labor vigil in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress are a graphic and emotional expression of the whole nation's love for its beloved party, its complete approval of its domestic and foreign policy and its admiration for the titanic work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by that outstanding Leninist and tireless champion of peace Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The period since the 25th CPSU Congress has convincingly reaffirmed its conclusion that the party's role in society's life increases during the period of developed socialism. The Communist Party is growing, strengthening and maturing along with the development of the entire society. In the period since the previous congress the party has increased its membership by 1.8 million.

In carrying out its historic mission the party is constantly improving the style and methods of leadership and giving paramount attention to current questions of internal party life and ideological and political education work. The 26th CPSU Congress made an outstanding contribution to elaborating the problems involved in party building as presented by life. To be guided in one's day-to-day work by Leninist norms, the party congress pointed out, is the direct responsibility of every communist and every party leader.

The work of all the party's leading organs is built on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism. It is distinguished by an atmosphere of cohesion, unanimity, purposefulness and a high degree of organization. Everything useful and valuable occurring in party organizations and labor collectives is supported and disseminated throughout the country. The 26th congress gave paramount attention to practical party work at every level.

The congress gave an in-depth analysis of our economic and social building in the seventies and during the last 5-year plan. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his report, the results of the national economy's development convincingly reaffirm the correctness of the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The country has made considerable progress in every sphere of the creation of communism's material and technical base.

Major changes in the deployment of productive forces were a feature of the last decade. Pursuant to the 25th party congress decisions territorial-production complexes are being formed in many economic regions.

The last decade was a period of steady growth in heavy industry. The scale of the increase in the output of the means of production equaled that of the previous 20 years. Twice as much electricity was generated as in the sixties. The country's metallurgy continued to strengthen and a comprehensive machine-building development program was implemented. Capacities increased and qualitative improvements occurred in the chemical and petrochemical industries. Electronics and instrument making, automation equipment and control systems grew at increasing preferential rates.

Discussion of the results of work done in the seventies to strengthen agriculture's material base and to implement major socioeconomic measures improving rural workers' working and domestic conditions formed an important part of the congress' work. Capital investment in the economy's agrarian sector totaled more than R300 billion in the last 10 years. These generous investments helped to ensure a steady increase in the volume of agricultural production and to make it more stable. In the last 5 years, despite 3 of them having unfavorable weather conditions, the average annual grain harvest reached 205 million tons for the first time ever. Average annual cotton production increased by more than a million tons.

The 26th CPSU Congress examined the results of the party's work in the sphere of most importance to us--ensuring a steady rise in the people's prosperity. Real per capita income increased in the last decade. Whereas in 1970 only 18 percent of the population earned more than R100 per month per member of the family, by the end of the 5-year plan half of the population earned this much. More than 50 million people improved their housing conditions in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The population's provison with consumer goods is an important indicator of living standards. Production of such goods increased in the seventies to almost double that of the previous decade.

While giving credit for the Soviet people's truly historic achievements, the party also sees clearly the difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems. Not all of the targets set were achieved. This was stated pointedly in the CPSU Central Committee report and the congress delegates' addresses. Particular mention was made of the fact that labor productivity has not risen to the projected level and there has been a failure to develop certain sectors of the national economy sufficiently rapidly and to overcome the dispersal of capital investment. Resources have not always been used thriftily. The main reason for the occurrence of difficulties and shortcomings is that the forces of inertia, tradition and habit which evolved in the days when quantity rather than quality was the prime consideration have still not been completely overcome.

Drawing on the experience accumulated, it is now imperative to still more resolutely eliminate obstacles to the economy's expansion. The party calls on national economy workers to decisively switch to a course of intensification, greater production efficiency and improved work quality, making maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the enormous economic reserves.

The tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties set out in "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" adopted by the congress fully accord with the party's economic strategy. Before the CPSU Central Committee submitted this draft document for the 26th party congress' examination it was submitted for nationwide discussion, as is now a tradition in our society--a clear reflecting of our system's democratic essence. More than 121 million people took part in the discussion.

The congress reports and the delegates' addresses set out the most important points of the plan to develop the country in the period ahead and examined in detail the conditions under which that development will take place.

In the 5-year plan which has just begun it is planned to increase national income by 18-20 percent, industrial output by 26-28 percent and agricultural output by 12-14 percent. The total volume of capital investment in the 5-year plan will be in the order of R711-R730 billion.

The congress decided that increased labor productivity is to be the main element of economic growth. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it must be increased by 17-20 percent. This is to provide 85-90 percent of the increase in national income.

The congress delegates' reports and addresses clearly reflected the party's line on running the economy thriftily and economically. The new 5-year plan makes provision for limiting the consumption of all resources.

One of the 11th 5-Year Plan's key tasks is to make fuller and more efficient use of fixed production capital. Reducing idle time, increasing the shift index and creating progressive technological schemes are the most important tasks facing industrial workers.

We must make substantial progress in increasing the efficiency of capital investment. Here the party Central Committee directives and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on resolutely combating the dispersal of capital investment must be implemented even more vigorously.

Convincing figures were quoted at the congress concerning the high effectiveness of the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises.

The party is organically linking the switch to efficiency and quality with the work of improving production on the basis of modern science and technology. The new 5-year plan sets the task of accelerating the retooling of production.

Addressing scientists, in his report Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that "science itself must be a constant 'disturber of the peace,' showing the areas in which stagnation and laggardness are in evidence and where the present level of knowledge makes it possible to progress more quickly and successfully."

The resolute call to eliminate anything which makes the process of innovation difficult, slow or painful rang out at the congress. The creation of science-and-production associations is one way of overcoming these phenomena.

Much is to be done in the current 5-year plan to develop industry's base sectors on which achieving high end results depends. These are electricity, metallurgy, chemicals and machine building. The 11th 5-Year Plan will be the first stage in the implementation of our country's energy program, which is being elaborated on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's initiative. The increase in electricity production is to come mainly from nuclear fuel, hydropower and the use of coal from the country's eastern regions.

Our metallurgical sector must considerably improve the quality of its products. The policy of radically improving metal quality and increasing the manufacture of efficient types of output is being adopted.

The machine-building sector, whose job it is to reequip the national economy, faces major tasks. This sector must first and foremost improve and update its products. Production of miniaturized electronic control machinery and other control and monitoring systems is being expanded.

The work begun in the 10th 5-Year Plan of molding the agroindustrial complex into an interdependent and balanced component of the country's national economy will continue. Almost one-third of all capital investment in the economy is going toward developing and improving it. Most of this goes directly toward developing agriculture, where the 5-year plan's main tasks are to increase grain production, radically improve feed production and on this basis develop stockraising, and to implement measures to reduce losses of agricultural products. The increase in output per capita will be double that of the previous 5-year plan. The implementation of the food program is underway.

Eliminating the backlog which railroad transportation has allowed to occur in satisfying the national economy's requirements is a task of paramount importance. The basic guidelines make provision for considerably strengthening railroad transportation's material and technical base. The role of motor and river transportation is to be increased. The network of airports is to be expanded and air transportation will get new aircraft models.

The congress gave close attention to questions concerning capital construction, on the state of which the building up of the country's economic potential is crucially dependent.

The new 5-year plan makes high demands of planners and construction workers. The struggle against the dispersal of resources and capital and against the extension of construction deadlines must be waged still more persistently.

In the years since the 25th CPSU Congress much has been done to improve the forms and methods of the economy's management in accordance with its decisions. But practice shows that some sectors have yet to harness the resultant potential for increased efficiency.

The party and the Central Committee will consistently continue the line of creating the most efficient organizational structures, overcoming lack of coordination between departments and flexibly combining sector and territorial administration.

The congress discussed in detail questions relating to the planning of the national economy. A recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution will increase the central planning organ's role in the rational use of all the country's resources, in determining priorities in developing the sectors and economic regions, in making the economy more balanced and in accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientists and inventors. A comprehensive approach to planning must be ensured.

Socialist competition has been a powerful accelerator of all our work from the outset of Soviet power. Now, at the start of the new 5-year plan, it must be made nationwide in scope. Struggling at every place of employment for high labor productivity and quality must be combined with the rational use of resources and a reduction in unproductive expenditure. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must pay close attention to the experience accumulated, especially the experience of competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The party congress set the soviets important, crucial tasks.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution, manifesto of the society of developed socialism, was a major event in modern history. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The most substantial changes in the economic, social and spiritual life of Soviet society and the profound democratism of the state of the whole people have been concisely expressed in the new USSR Constitution. We all remember the immense outflow of the people's creative forces and their civic activeness engendered by the discussion of the draft basic law.

"With the adoption of the USSR Constitution and the subsequent adoption of the union and autonomous republic constitutions a new stage began in the work of the soviets."

Much has been done in recent years to update soviet legislation on the basis of the USSR Constitution. At its congress the party stressed that three spheres are of paramount significance here: leadership of the national economy, implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations and completion of the publication of the All-Union Code of Laws.

Soviets at all levels are called upon to make every effort to solve the large and complex tasks to improve production efficiency and quality--the fundamental basis of modern economic development. Leadership of the national economy is the heart of all party, state and soviet activity; it is the foundation of the solution of social tasks, of strengthening the country's defense capability and of an active foreign policy.

Almost 1 million communists were elected to the soviets. They have made a tremendous contribution to all the new elements that have appeared in the soviets' work. By attending to local economic matters and consumer services the soviets are participating in ensuring comprehensive economic and social development. It is gratifying to see soviets becoming increasingly active in the coordination and monitoring of the work of the enterprises and organizations on their territory.

The party fully supports this sort of activeness and trend in the soviets' work. The party's instructions to all those elected by the people are contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words on the role of communist deputies in soviets: "They must use their authority and experience to ensure that each Soviet session and each meeting of the standing commission is a real people's council, a collective quest for the most correct decisions."

The USSR Constitution significantly enhanced the role played by public organizations--trade unions being the most wide-ranging of them--in the development of democracy. As the party's sturdy buttress among the masses, Soviet trade unions are urged to keep on developing their activenss in involving working people in the building of communism, to operate in the thick of working life, to step up control over the solution of all questions pertaining to people's labor, everyday activity and life, and to vigorously influence their production activity.

The party congress paid all-round attention to problems of the sociopolitical and spiritual development of Soviet society. In conditions of mature socialism, where the relationship between economic progress and sociopolitical and spiritual progress becomes even closer, the party is constantly attending to important matters relating to the development of the social class structure and national relations, the strenthening of the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life, the refinement of our statehood and democracy and the molding of the new man. At its congress the party formulated for the period to come tasks in the sphere of social policy whose goal is the welfare and happiness of Soviet people.

Great pride in working people and their honorable and responsible role in the country's life is the theme of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words about the Soviet man: "The Soviet man is a hard worker, a man of well-developed political standards, patriot and internationalist. He is a product of the party, of the country's heroic history and of our whole system. He lives the fullblooded life of a creator of the new world." Proceeding on the basis of the new conditions in which Soviet people are now living and working, the party congress determined the tasks for the further improvement of ideological and political education work. The 26th congress stressed that we now have to refine many areas and spheres of ideological work to make its content more topical and the forms of work more in keeping with the present-day requirements and needs of Soviet people.

Our party displays constant and all-round concern for the development of society's spiritual potential and values highly the contribution to the partywide cause of the part of the artistic intelligentsia, whose remarkable people--lecturers and propagandists, agitation workers and speakers--who convey its views to the masses ardently, passionately and lucidly. The 26th congress noted that the paramount task is to creatively develop Marxist-Leninist theory and enrich the party's theoretical arsenal.

Massive and inspiring are the plans the 26th CPSU Congress sets before the Soviet people and our motherland. Every Soviet person well knows that their implementation depends directly on the country's defense might. The glorious USSR Armed Forces have the love of the entire people, they are the secure shield of the soviet land whose Leninist banner was inscribed with the noble word "peace" the day it came into being.

The 26th CPSU Congress determined the party and country's new tasks in the international arena. The congress saw the organic development and continuation of the peace program in conformity with the topical problems of international life. Relying on the might and authority of the USSR and the other socialist community countries, our party put forward new peace-loving initiatives which immediately met with the absolute and ardent support of the world public.

The 26th congress stressed that the most vital and most important question for all peoples in the world today is that of preserving peace and safeguarding the supreme right of every person--the right to live. The party congress unanimously approved the foreign policy course and all the vast work of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at strengthening peace and the people's security.

In their congress speeches and during their meetings with the country's working people foreign guests expressed special gratitude to the Communist Party and Soviet states for their resolute and consistent struggle against the sinister specter of war and for world peace.

The entire work of the 26th CPSU Congress was an example of the party's unbreakable ideo-political unity and its loyalty to Lenin's immortal behests. The Soviet people ardently and most enthusiastically approve the historic decisions of the great Communist Party's supreme forum. Speaking at the closing session, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The 26th congress demonstrated yet again that the CPSU is a powerful, healthy and mature collective. Communists are the truly unbending backbone of our society, its living soul."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that enormous tasks are being solved through Soviet people's labor: "Anything can be achieved by free, conscientious labor, labor for oneself and for one's society." The absolute fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan will be ensured, the party stresses, by a high sense of responsibility, by firm, conscious and truly communist discipline, by initiative everywhere and in all things and by the quest for the new.

Throughout our beautiful motherland the nationwide desire to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th congress is widening, growing and gathering strength.

Beneath the great Lenin's banner and under the leadership of the beloved Communist Party the Soviet people are confidently marching into the future--to communism.

PRESS REPORTS ACTIVITIES, COMMENTS OF DELEGATES

Tikhonov-KWP Delegation Meeting

LD111033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in Kremlin"]

[Text] A meeting between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] led by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the KWP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, which took part in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, was held 4 March in the Kremlin.

On the Soviet side those taking part in the meeting were: K.F. Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, and G.A. Kriulin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the DPRK. Taking part on the Korean side were: Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the KWP Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, member of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Province KWP Committee; Kil Chae-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and deputy chief of the KWP Central Committee International Department, and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The sides briefed each other on questions concerning communist and socialist building in both countries and expressed the confidence that the participation of the KWP delegation in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, and also the meeting which has taken place will promote the development of Soviet-Korean relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Questions relating to mutually beneficial economic cooperation in different spheres during 1981-85 were discussed.

There was also an exchange of views on a number of topical problems of mutual interest regarding the present international situation.

Solidarity with the DPRK's efforts to ameliorate the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to secure the peaceful democratic unification of the country without outside interference was confirmed by the Soviet side.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Afghan Ziray Interviewed

LD111019 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9 Signed to Press 26 Feb 81 p 6

[Unattributed interview with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, under the general headline "Congress Guests Speak": "Well-Founded Optimism"--date and place not specified]

[Text] For me it is tremendous good fortune to be a member of the PDPA delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress. There was a time when we could only dream about it and wait, wait for the day when this dream would finally become reality. For us PDPA members Lenin's party is a lodestar and its congresses are the steps leading to the embodiment of the great Marxist-Leninist teaching and to communism. And when, on 23 February, I found myself in the Palace of Congresses Conference Hall and when I joined in the ovations with which the delegates and guests welcomed CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L.I. Brezhnev and the other members of the Politburo, I was overflowing with happiness, happiness and pride. Seeing the most prestigious leaders of the fraternal communist parties gathered in Moscow, I had a clear picture of how strong the international communist movement is and how close are its links with the world's progressive movements.

The CPSU central report, delivered by L.I. Brezhnev is a document which organically combines two parts: one is the argument in favor of peace, detente, disarmament, the development of cooperation and the strengthening of genuine security for all peoples; the other is the account of the plans for building an even stronger bastion of peace which is what the Soviet economy is for the peoples of the globe.

As an Afghan I followed particularly attentively those sections which spoke of my country. L.I. Brezhnev said perfectly correctly that imperialism unleashed a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution, which also posed a threat to the USSR's southern borders, too. Afghanistan has a treaty with the Soviet Union and on the basis of that treaty our country's government had a legitimate right to ask the Soviet Union for help in repulsing the aggression against our state. The limited Soviet troop contingent will leave our country when imperialism's intrigues, the intervention and the sending of counterrevolutionary gangs on to Afghan territory cease completely. We are not exporting revolution, nor are we threatening our neighbors, but we will not permit counterrevolution to be imported into our country.

We are ready for talks with Iran and Pakistan. There is a basis for them: our government's proposal of 14 May 1980.

The imperialists are striving with all their might to make the Afghan problem an international one. But it is by no means such a problem. Remember: After the April revolution the new Afghanistan was recognized by all states. But what does it matter to Washington or London that there has been a change of leaders within the country? What has changed? The system? No, it remains a people's system, and the same party, the PDPA, is in power, If you pursue the logic of the imperialists, who are trying to make an international problem out of our country's purely internal affair, it would be worthwhile raising the issue of recognition or nonrecognition of the U.S. Government at every change of president. But the essence of the matter is that the imperialists are deliberately stirring up the water around Afghanistan so as to fish in it. They are using an artificially created problem to stoke up tension in the world.

Propaganda hostile toward us clamors that the presence of the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan allegedly threatens oil supplies from the Persian Gulf region. This is a malicious slander. It was answered convincingly in the respect of L.I. Brezhnev, who stated that the USSR is ready to negotiate on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. That it is ready to participate in a separate settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. That it does not object to questions connected with Afghanistan being discussed in conjunction with questions of Persian Gulf security. However, only the international aspects can be discussed here, not internal Afghan affairs. Afghanistan's sovereignty must be fully protected, like its status as a nonaligned state. I stress these words of L.I. Brezhnev most emphatically.

Overall I must say that the support for Afghanistan from so lofty a rostrum as that of the 26th CPSU Congress and L.I. Brezhnev's kind words about the PDPA and the government led by Comrade B. Karmal fill us with pride.

We are proud that the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1921--the first in our people's history written in Farsi and approved by the great Lenin--is 60 years old. We are proud of our people's friendship, whose foundation was laid by Lenin.

What does the concept of Soviet-Afghan friendship mean to us? I will quote just one example. Some 25 percent of our total state budget revenue comes from the exploitation of gasfields. And our Soviet friends created our gas industry!

Western propagandists like talking about the limited Soviet troop contingent which is in Afghanistan. But they deliberately ignore the thousands of Soviet workers, technicians and engineers who helped us for many years, as they are helping us now, to build roads and develop industry and agriculture. On behalf of the party, L.I. Brezhnev greeted the Soviet specialists working abroad and sent them cordial wishes for success. Together with the CPSU we applaud those people who are working alongside us.

We are also deeply grateful to the comrades from the CPSU who helped us organize party work. In April 1978our party took power immediately. It emerged from deep underground. When it became the ruling party it did not know what state leadership meant. Now we have not a well-organized PDPA which is strengthening daily and a party apparatus which is gaining experience but also a whole system of public orgnizations--trade union, cooperative, womens and youth organizations and unions of writers, journalists and teachers--which link it with the broad masses and a step has been taken toward creating a National Fatherland Front.

The situation in Afghanistan is returning to normal. This is shown by the growth of party ranks, by the strengthening of the army, by the increasingly wide support of the government by the people's masses, who are creating local self-defense detachments against the bandits and counterrevolutionaries, and even by the fact that our market prices for basic foodstuffs are remaining stable and the country has no inflation! And this, incidentally, is another result of the Soviet Union's help. I can also see signs of normalization in the activeness with which the people, who spent decades in lethargic slumber, have reached out for politics, knowledge and participation in the work of the state organs. And this means that we will be able to successfully resolve the tasks of the people's democratic revolution and go further, toward socialism, sensing the Soviet people at our side.

In the report's economic section, L.I. Brezhnev cited many impressive figures which attest to the soviet land's rapid development. But for me, one thing was most striking: T[illegible] size of the consumption fund as a proportion of national income, which last year was 75.3 percent and in 1985 will rise to 77.3 percent, which means that nearly 80 percent of national income will go toward improving Soviet people's well-being!

L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the optimism of Soviet people who believe in the force of labor, in their country, in their people and in the party, for they know that the path which the party points to is the only correct path. A profoundly well-founded optimism!

Egyptian CP's Kamil Comments

LD120837 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[LENTASS report: "Cordiality and Hospitality"]

[Excerpts] A meeting between the Leningrad party aktiv and visiting foreign delegations has been held in the historic assembly hall of the Smolnyy.

Comrade Michel Kamil, member of the Egyptian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, said in this speech that all the forces which are fighting for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are fixing their gaze on the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU's invariable internationalist course gives rise to the firm conviction among national democratic and progressive forces in all corners of the globe that every success of the Soviet Union corresponds to the highest interests of the international communist and workers movement--the interests of the struggle for national and social liberation, the struggle for peace throughout the world. Our party will unswervingly pursue a policy aimed at protecting and maintaining friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

Zhivkov Visit to Art Show

LD111425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition Visit"]

[Excerpt] On 3 March the BCP delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, visited the exhibition "Bulgarian Women's Folk Artistic Creativity." The exhibition, in which artistic canvases and works by craftswomen are displayed, has been set up in the CEMA building in Moscow.

SED Delegation in Leningrad

LD111643 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[LENTASS report: "Fraternal Meetings, Cordial Hospitality"]

[Text] The citizens of Leningrad showed cordial hospitality to the SED delegation which is participating in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and which is led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The delegation includes Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle/Saale SED Bezirk Committee. The guests arrived in Leningrad from Moscow on 1 March.

The delegation was greeted at Pulkovo Airport, which was decorated with the GDR, USSR and RSFSR state flags, by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; L.N. Zaykov, V.M. Kapustin and R.E. Praust, members of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom Bureau; A.M. Fateyev, secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, and other officials. The guests were greeted by working people's representatives. Pioneers presented flowers to the emissaries of the fraternal people.

A talk was held at the Smolnyy between G.V. Romanov and Erich Honecker. It was stressed that the 26th CPSU Congress is demonstrating the party's boundless devotion to the great Lenin's cause and its cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an outstanding politician and statesman and a tried and tested fighter for peace and communism.

Confidence was expressed that the Soviet communists' forum will serve the further strengthening of fraternal ties between the CPSU and the SED and will make an invaluable contribution to deepening and consolidating friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and of the whole socialist community.

The delegation members visited the Smolnyy's V.I. Lenin memorial museum. Flowers were laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square. They made an entry in the honored visitors' book in the monument's Memorial Hall: "We have been deeply moved by our visit to the memorial and the museum. We revere the Soviet people's heroism and unshakable will for victory..."

At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery the guests honored the memory of the soldiers and citizens who fell during the Great Patriotic War. An honor guard of soldiers from the Leningrad garrison was mounted by the memorial's eternal flame. At the monument to the motherland the delegation laid a wreath entwined with ribbons in the colors of the GDR's national flag.

A meeting, which turned into a vivid demonstration of the friendship between the two peoples, was held at the M.I. Kalinin Order of Lenin Red Banner Military Artillery Academy.

In his speech Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, stressed that the 26th CPSU Congress is not only a decisive stage in communist building in the Soviet Union but is also of great significance for the building of developed socialism in the fraternal states.

The congress showed graphically that the might and strength of the Soviet Union, as a bulwark for peace, has grown even more. The worsening of the international situation and the desire of the United States to alter the military equilibrium in its favor presents the socialist community states with the task of maintaining their defense capability at the necessary level, he said.

Willi Stoph conveyed a warm greeting to the academy's collective from the people and the GDR National People's Army and presented the academy with a memorial banner.

Marshal of Artillery G.Ye. Peredelskiy, commander of the Rocket and Artillery Troops, attended the meeting.

In the evening the guests went to the S.M. Kirov Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The SED delegation was received yesterday by the collective of Leningrad's V.I. Lenin AES. The guests familiarized themselves with the work of this giant of the nuclear power industry and talked with workers and engineers.

A meeting was held in the Stroitel Palace of Culture. The guests were greeted by the speakers: V.M. Babanin, secretary of the Leningrad AES party committee; Hero of Socialist Labor O.I. Vitin, reactor shop senior operator; N.F. Lukonin, Leningrad AES director and Lenin Prize winner; O.N. Zvyagintseva, the power station's dosimetrist; and S.K. Bychokov, secretary of the Sosnovyy Bor CPSU Gorkom. They stressed that, fervently approving the propositions and conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee report, the citizens of Sosnovyy Bor, together with all Leningraders, declare their resolve to work with even greater enthusiasm.

It was noted that the cooperation between the USSR and the GDR embraces all aspects of life and promotes the increasing political, economic and spiritual rapprochement between the two countries' peoples.

"The 26th CPSU Congress is revealing vast prospects for further communist building before the Soviet people," Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated at the meeting. "The fact that mankind's progress is linked to the further growth of the Soviet Union's strength and might and to the CPSU's activity is being confirmed once again. At a time when the capitalist countries are again in the grip of a deep crisis, the Soviet people, proceeding along the path of increasing the efficiency and quality of labor and national well-being, are scaling new heights.

The Leningrad AES collective was presented with the SED Central Committee's banner of honor.

The guests went to Petrodvorets and saw the great palace--a remarkable monument to 18th century architecture.

In the evening the guests left for Moscow.

P.A. Abrasimov, the USSR's ambassador to the GDR, and A.I. Martynov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, who had been accompanying them on their trip, left Leningrad.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN GUESTS

LD120953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[TASS report: "Departure of Foreign Delegations"]

[Text] The following delegations which took part in the 26th CPSU Congress at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation have left Moscow for home:

The delegations of the MSZMP led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; the Communist Party of Cuba led by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium;

The PZPR led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; the LCY led by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; the Austrian Communist Party led by party Chairman Franz Muhri; the Communist Party of Bangledesh led by Saifuddin Ahmed Maniq, acting general secretary of the party Central Committee; the Belgian Communist Party led by party national President Louis van Geyt; the SEW led by party Chairman Horst Schmitt; the Communist Party of Great Britain led by party Secretary General Gordon McLennan; the German Communist Party led by party Chairman Herbert Mies; the Communist Party of Greece, led by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the party Central Committee; the Egyptian Communist Party with Michel Kamil, member of the party Central Committee Politburo; the Communist Party of Indonesia [no name given]; the Jordanian Communist Party led by Fayiq Warrad, first secretary of the party Central Committee; the Spanish Communist Party led by Francisco Romero Marin, member of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; the Italian Communist Party led by Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the party Directorate and chief of the party Central Committee International Department; the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus led by party General Secretary Ezekias Papaioannou; the Lebanese Communist Party led by Georges Hawi, secretary general of the party Central Committee; the Communist Party of Luxembourg led by party Chairman Rene Urbany; the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco led by party General Secretary Ali Yata; the Martinique Communist Party led by Andre Constant, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; the Mexican Communist Party led by Valentin Campa, member of the party Central Committee Executive Commission; the Netherlands Communist Party led by party Central Committee Chairman Henk Hoekstra; the Portuguese Communist Party led by party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal; the Reunion Communist Party led by party Secretary General Paul Verges; the Sudanese Communist Party with Ahmad Salim, party representative on the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA; the Tunisian Communist Party led by party Central Committee First Secretary Mohamed Harmel; the Finnish Communist Party led by party Chairman Aarne Saarinen; the French Communist Party led by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; the Swiss Labor Party led by party General Secretary Armand Magnin; the Left Party Communists of Sweden led by party Deputy Chairman Eivor Marklund; the editorial board of the JOUNRAL PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA; the National Liberation Front of Algeria led by party Political Bureau member Mohamed Said Mazouzi; the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola; the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin led by Roman (Vilon) Guezo, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy president of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin; the New Jewel Movement (Grenada) led by Bernard Coard, first deputy leader of the party and deputy prime minister of Grenada; the National Progressive Unionist (Left) Party of Egypt with party General Secretary Khalid Muhyi ad-Din; the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde led by member of the party Political Commission Osvaldo Lopes da Silva; the Yemeni Socialist Party led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and secretary general of the party Central Committee; the Congolese Labor Party led by Pierre Nze, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo; the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon led by party Deputy Chairman Muhsin Dallul; the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by 'Ali Balkhayr, deputy general secretary of the General People's Congress; the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence with party Secretary General Gisele Rabesahala; the Sandinist National Liberation Front led by Carlos Nunez Telles, member of the front's National Directorate and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Nicaragua; the PLO led by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department; the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe led by Alda do Espirito Santo, member of the Political Bureau of the Coordinating Council of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe; the Workers and Peasants Party MAPU (Chile) with Alejandro Bell, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission; the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia led by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The Jamaican People's National Party with party Chairman Dudley Thompson; Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council; and WFTU Chairman Sandor Gaspar.

The delegations were seen off by M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A. Ya. Pelshe, K.U. Chernenko and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov and M.S. Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; A.K. Antonov, B.I. Aristov, I.V. Arkhipov, A.P. Biryukov, I.I. Bodyul, V.M. Borisenkov, G.K. Vayno, N.F. Vasilyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, T.B. Guzhenko, B.I. Gostev, I.S. Gustov, V.P. Yelyutin , L.B. Yermin, V.F. Zhigalin, V.V. Zagladin, L.M. Zamyatin, N.N. Inozemtsev, V.A. Karlov, V.I. Konotop, R.I. Kosolapov, Z.M. Kurlova, S.G. Lapin, V.K. Mesyats, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, S.A. Orudznev, V.Ya. Pavlov, I.G. Pavlovskiy, N.M. Pegov, M.A. Prokofyev, O.B. Rakhmanin, N.N. Rodionov, L.V. Smirnov, Yu.F. Solovyev, B.I. Stukalin, N.V. Talyzin, N.N. Tarasov, L.N. Tolkunov, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, L.Ya. Florentyev, S.D. Khitrov, A.P. Shitikov and M.A. Yasnov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; P.P. Anisimov, M.P. Georgadze, I.F. Dmitriyev, G.A. Zhukov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.I. Kochemasov, M.F. Nenashev, K.S. Simonov, Yu.A. Sklyarov, A.I. Smirnov, A.S. Chernyayev, V.F. Shauro, A.I. Shitikov and I.P. Yastrebov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; A.Ye. Bovin, V.F. Konnov, V.A. Medvedev and V.M. Falin, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Yu.A. Belik, N.I. Bochkov and M.I. Polyakov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, Yu.S. Afanasyev, K.N. Brutents, V.G. Dolgin, G.A. Kiselev, I.I. Kovalenko, V.I. Ostashko, N.S. Perun, M.N. Smirnovskiy, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, V.S. Shaposhnikov and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; CPSU Central Committee Deputy Administrator of Affairs M.Ye. Mogilevets; CPSU Central Committee executives and other officials.

GRISHIN DELIVERS REPORT AT MOSCOW AKTIV MEETING

LD102300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Muscovites, like all Soviet people, have given ardent approval to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. At a gathering on 10 March of the capital's party aktiv the results were discussed of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the city party organization stemming from its decisions and from the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who delivered a report at the gathering of the party aktiv, conveyed on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to communists and all the working people of Moscow his wishes for success in the cause of implementing the party congress decisions. The gathering analyzed in detail the results with which working Moscow entered the 11th 5-year period. The rapporteur, and those who spoke, talked with particular acuteness about the need to improve the quality of output, to perfect the economic mechanism, to intensify the economy drive and strengthen labor discipline. Great attention was paid to questions concerning the further development of socialist competition and communist upbringing.

RASHIDOV DELIVERS REPORT TO UZBEK PARTY AKTIV

LD111558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek party aktiv today discussed the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organization. The report delivered by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches by those taking part in the meeting expressed ardent approval for the party's home and foreign policy and for the tireless activities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the good of Soviet people and in the name of consolidating peace.

It was stressed that in the new 5-year plan the republic's workers are to ensure accelerated growth of industrial and agricultural production on the basis of raising the efficiency of all branches of the economy. A big step forward is to be made in the development of the mining and metallurgical, machine-building, power engineering and other industries determining scientific and technological progress. Rates of growth of output of consumer goods are to raise several times over. Measures for the further improvement of socialist competition were submitted.